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APPENDIX TO

HOSSFELD'S JAPANESE GRAMMAR

Furuki wo tazunete, atarashiki wo shiru.

(New things are learned by studying the old)

[Jap. Proverb.]

waz45h

APPENDIX TO

HOSSFELD'S JAPANESE GRAMMAR

COMPRISING

A GRADUATED SERIES OF EXERCISES ON THE WHOLE WORK, EXTRACTS FROM LEADING AUTHORS, EXERCISES IN THE NATIVE CHARACTERS

AND

TWO VOCABULARIES

BY

H. J. WEINTZ

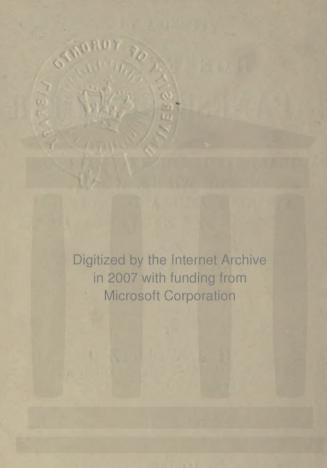
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PREFACE.

The uniformly warm welcome extended by Professors and Students to *Hossfeld's* "Japanese Grammar" and the flattering encomiums bestowed by the press have induced the publishers to consider favourably the issue of the present volume.

The scheme of the work is as follows:-

Part I comprises forty-six Exercises consisting generally of colloquial phrases on subjects such as naturally present themselves in daily social intercourse and are illustrative of those specialities of the mechanism of the language set forth in the Grammar, and with which it is necessary that the student should become familiar before he attempts to converse.

Each Exercise is preceded by a Vocabulary containing new words to be employed in it, and the English sentences are more or less reproductions of the Japanese ones contained in previous exercises, so that the student may be enabled to re-translate them into Japanese with facility.

Part II is of the same kind as the last but of a more advanced nature embodying some of the more important idioms of the language, and instead of furnishing independent sentences in the English portion of each Exercise, a translation of the preceding Japanese phrases has been substituted, each half of the Exercise thus forming a Key to the other.

Part III consists of a series of Reading Exercises comprising excerpts culled from the works of popular authors, the earlier specimens bearing interlinear literal renderings and being followed by free idiomatic English translations. Later, the interlinear translations are discarded, and finally the Japanese text alone is given, footnotes, however, being appended to elucidate points of especial difficulty occurring in the text.

In Part IV the two groups of native characters are exhaustively discussed, and the work closes with two Vocabularies containing all the words used in the Exercises and not found in the Vocabularies at the end of the Grammar.

To conclude, the Author returns his cordial thanks for the liberal reception which his former work has experienced, and his endeavours will not have been made in vain if they contribute, in however slight a degree, to a more extended acquaintance with the Japanese language and with Japan, thereby strengthening the bonds of friendship between the great countries of Ievasu, Kōbō Daishi, and Nobunaga, and Shakspere, Watt and Wellington.

H. J. WEINTZ.

Bradford (Yorks), 1905.

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APPENDIX

TO

HOSSFELD'S JAPANESE GRAMMAR.

PART I.

Notes I. In references, "H J. G." and "App. H. J. G." indicate respectively *Hossfeld's Japanese Grammar* and this *Appendix*. Numerals placed after the above letters refer to pages.

II. The words at the head of each exercise are to be learnt by heart as they are not reinserted unless occurring with a different signification. They will, however, be found in the Vocabularies at the end of the book.

Vocabulary.

watakŭshi no, my mother (own) haha. anata no, your (sing.) haha sama, " (another's) shiroi, white aoi, blue akai, red onna, woman kuroi, black nagai, long chichi, father (own) hana, flower hato, pigeon otottsan, , (another's) tomodachi, friend niwa, garden to, and tsükue, table kireina, beautiful

Exercise No. 1.

(Translate into English).—1. Watakushi * no tomodachi. 2. Anata no haha sama. 3. Watakushi no tomodachi to anata no haha sama. 4. Kireina niwa. 5. Nagai tsukue. 6. Shiroi hana. 7. Aoi hato.

^{*}The diacritic signs (ĭ, ŭ) are only placed over these letters in words occurring in the Vocabularies and not when occurring in the Exercises.

(Translate into Japanese).—1. My father. 2. Your friend. 3. Your father and my friend. 4. A* black table. 5. A white pigeon. 6. A red flower. 7. A beautiful woman.

Vocabulary.

gozaimasu, *is* or *are* kireina, kireini, *beautiful* shinsetsuna, shinsetsuni, *kind* musume, *girl* watakushi domo no, *our* anata gata no, *your* (plu.)

A noun or pronoun preceding gozaimasu or arimasu (is or are) requires de after it; as:

Watakushi wa Okuro de gozaimasu, Iam (Mr.) Okuro. If an adjective qualifies a noun which is understood, the termination of the adjective is changed as follows:—

Adjectives ending in ai or oi change these terminations into \bar{o} :

Kore wa takai hako de gozaimasu, This is a dear box. Kono hako wa takō gozaimasu, This box is a dear (one).

Adjectives ending in na change it into ni:

Kore wa kireina hana de gozaimasu, This is a beautiful flower.

Kono hana wa kireini gozaimasu, That flower is a beautiful (one).

Adjectives ending in $sh\bar{\imath}$ change it into $sh\bar{\imath}$ ($shi\bar{\imath}$): Kore wa atarashī hon de gozaimasu, This is a new book.

Kono hon wa atarashu gozaimasu, That book is a new (one.)

Obs. It must be remembered that some adjectives may be used with the termination na as well as the regular attributive form. Thus we may say either \(\bar{v}k\)i, or \(\bar{v}kina\), large; chisai or chisana, small.

^{*} See H. J. G., p. 8, note.

Exercise No. 2.

- 1. Kireina haha. 2. Shinsetsuna chichi. 3. Anata no haha sama kireini gozaimasu. 4. Watakushi no haha wa shinsetsuni gozaimasu. 5. Anata no otottsan wa watakushi no tomodachi de gozaimasu. 6. Anata gata no niwa kireini gozaimasu. 7. Watakushi domo no chichi shinsetsuni gozaimasu. 8. Watakushi domo no tomodachi. 9. Anata gata no haha sama. 10. Watakushi domo no tomodachi wa kireini gozaimasu.
- 1. A beautiful girl. 2. A kind father. 3. Your (sing.) friend is kind. 4. Your (plu.) garden is beautiful. 5. My father is kind. 6. Our friend. 7. Your (plu.) father. 8. Your (plu.) mother is beautiful. 9. Our friend is beautiful. 10. Your (plu.) father is kind.

Vocabulary.

kono, this, these watakŭshi wa. I

sono, that, those anata wa, you (sing.)

motteimasu, has or have

Exercise No. 3.

- 1. Sono tomodachi wa shinsetsuni gozaimasu. 2. Kono musume wa kireini gozaimasu. 3. Kono chichi wa shinsetsuni gozaimasu. 4. Watakushi wa haha wo* motteimasu. 5. Anata wa shinsetsuna tomodachi wo motteimasu. 6. Watakushi wa tomodachi wo motteimasu. 7. Watakushi no chichi wa kireina niwa wo motteimasu. 8. Anata no tomodachi wa shinsetsuna haha wo motteimasu. 9. Kono musume wa kireina tomodachi wo motteimasu. 10. Sono musume wa shinsetsuna tomodachi wo motteimasu.
- This girl is kind.
 That garden is beautiful.
 This girl is beautiful.
 That beautiful garden.

[•] See H. J. G., pp. 12 and 50.

5. This kind mother. 6. That beautiful girl has a kind friend. 7. You (plu.) have kind friends. 8. I have beautiful friends. 9. That girl has a kind mother. 10. I have a beautiful mother. 11. My mother has a beautiful garden. 12. Your father has a kind friend.

Vocabulary.

ökina, ökini, okiū, large, tall isu, chair watakŭshi wa (or ga) motteimasu, I have watakŭshi ga motteimasu ka, * have I? takai,takō,dear(in price); tall fude, pen
hako, box
anata wa (or ga) motteimasu,
you (sing.) have
anata ga motteimasu ka,
have you (sing.)?

Exercise No. 4.

1. Anata no fude wa takō gozaimasu. 2. Watakushi no isu wa ōkiū gozaimasu. 3. Anata no tomodachi wa takai isu wo motteimasu. 4. Watakushi no tomodachi wa ōkina isu wo motteimasu. 5. Anata no tomodachi wa ōkina isu wo motteimasu. 6. Watakushi no chichi no isu wa okiū gozaimasu. 7. Anata no ōkina tomodachi wa sono niwa wo motteimasu. 8. Watakushi no chichi ga sono ōkina fude wo motteimasu. 9. Anata no tomodachi wa niwa wo motteimasu ka. 10. Watakushi no ōkina tomodachi wa sono takai fude wo motteimasu ka. 11. Anata no tomodachi wa haha sama wo motteimasu ka. 12. Anata wa sono isu wo motteimasu ka. 13. Watakushi no chichi wa kono ōkina fude wo motteimasu ka.

1. Your gun is dear. 2. My gun is large. 3. My father has a large garden. 4. Your (sing.) friend has a large chair. 5. This pen is dear. 6. Your (sing.) mother has a dear pen. 7. My friend's father has that

[•] See H. J. G., pp. 38 and 174.

large gun. 8. Have you (sing.) friends? 9. I have a friend. 10. Have I that box? 11. Have you that large chair? 12. Has my father that garden? 13. Has your (sing.) friend this pen? 14. Have your brothers these large chairs? 15. My brothers have those dear pens.

Vocabulary.

watakŭshi domo wa (or ga), anata gata wa (or ga), you we (plu.)
zashĭki, room, drawing-room watakŭshi domo no, our anata gata wa (or ga), you
(plu.)

Exercise No. 5.

- 1. Watakushi domo no isu wa okiū gozaimasu. 2. Watakushi domo wa ōkina zashiki wo motteimasu. 3. Anata gata no haha sama wa fude wo motteimashita. 4. Anata gata wa sono fude wo motteimasu ka. 5. Anata no niwa wa okiū gozaimasu. 6. Watakushi domo wa niwa wo motteimasu. 7. Anata gata no tomodachi wa kono niwa wo motteimashita ka. 8. Watakushi domo no kiodai ga sono ōkina zashiki wo motteimashita. 9. Watakushi domo wa sono takai isu wo motteimasu. 10. Watakushi wa chichi wo motteimasu. 11. Watakushi domo wa ōkina zashiki wo motteimasu. 12. Anata gata no zashiki wa ōkiū gozaimasu ka. 13. Anata gata wa tomodachi wo motteimasu ka. 14. Anata gata wa otottsan wo motteimasu ka.
- 1. I have a friend. 2. Our father has an expensive pen. 3. We have a drawing-room. 4. Your (plu.) chair is expensive. 5. Have you (plu.) friends? 6. We have friends. 7. Have your friends a garden? 8. Have our friends a large pen? 9. Your (plu.) drawing-room is large. 10. My friends have a drawing-room. 11. Our garden is large. 12. We have large pens. 13. You (sing.) have large chairs. 14. Have you (sing.) a friend?

Vocabulary.

tegami, letter (note)
kago, basket
ushinau, to lose
ushinaimashita, lost, has or
have lost
kono * okata
kono * hito

tinu, dog
neko, cat
midasu, to find
midashimashita, found, has
or have found
sono * okata
kono * hito

this person

inu, dog
neko, cat
midashimashita, found, has
or have found
sono * okata
kono * hito

that person

Exercise No. 6.

- 1. Watakushi wa hana wo ushinaimashita. 2. Kono hito ga sono fude wo motteimasu. 3. Watakushi no chichi wa hana wo ushinaimashita. 4. Sono okata wa ōkina isu wo motteimasu. 5. Anata wa anata no inu wo midashimashita ka. 6. Sono hito wa watakushi no tomodachi de gozaimasu. 7. Watakushi no haha wa kago wo motteimasu. 8. Kono okata wa anata no tomodachi de gozaimasu ka. 9. Sono hito wa watakushi no chichi de gozaimasu. 10. Anata gata no neko wa okiū gozaimasu. 11. Sono hito wa niwa wo motteimasu. 12. Watakushi no haha wa sono fude wo motteimasu. 13. Anata no isu wa takō gozaimasu ka. 14. Watakushi no inu okiū gozaimasu.
- 1. That person is my friend. 2. Have you lost your letter? 3. I have lost a pen. 4. This person is my father. 5. That person has a pen. 6. I have found the chair. 7. Has your (sing.) mother lost a flower? 8. We have found a letter. 9. That person is your (plu.) father. 10. Has that person friends? 11. Is this person your friend? 12. We have lost a basket. 13. Our pens are beautiful. 14. Your (sing.) father's garden is large. 15. He (are wa) has a garden. 16. Has your (sing.) friend a dog?

Either of these words may replace are or kare (H. J. G., pp. 18 and 23).

Vocabulary.

uketoru, to receive miru, to see
uketorimashĭta, received, has
or have received seen
hagaki, post-card ye,* to
ikimasu, go or goes
ikimashĭta, went, has or have
gone

miru, to see
mimashĭtu, saw, has or have
doko,† ye
dochira ye

where, whither

Exercise No. 7.

- 1. Watakushi no chichi ga hagaki wo uketorimashita.
 2. Watakushi wa hagaki wo uketorimashita. 3. Anata gata wa doko ye ikimasu ka. 4. Anata wa Hiogo ye ikimasu ka. 5. Anata no tomodachi wa hagaki wo uketorimashita ka. 6. Watakushi no haha wa Yohohama ye ikimashita. 7. Watakushi wa Kioto ye ikimasu.
 8. Anata wa hagaki wo uketorimashita ka. 9. Watakushi no chichi ga hagaki wo uketorimashita. 10. Watakushi domo wa Hakone ye ikimasu. 11. Watakushi wa anata no tomodachi wo mimashita. 12. Anata gata wa tegami wo motteimasu ka.
- 1. We have found beautiful pens. 2. Our friends are beautiful. 3. I have received a post-card. 4. You (sing.) have seen my mother. 5. We went to Yokohama. 6. We have friends. 7. I have lost my dog. 8. Your (plu.) father went to Tokio. 9. You (plu.) went to Hakone. 10. Where are you (sing.) going? 11. I am going to Hiogo. 12. We are going to Kioto. 13. My mother went to Ashinoyu. 14. My father has received a post-card.

Vocabulary.

yoi, good oji sama, uncle (another's) sakujitsu, yesterday oba, aunt (own) konnichi, to-day oba sama, aunt (another's) sakuban, last night warui, bad chiisai or chiisana, small oji, uncle (own) mai-nichi, every day, daily

* H. J. G., p. 52. † H. J. G., p. 144. § See H. J. G., p. 39.

Exercise No. 8.

- 1. Watakushi domo no oba ga sono tegami wo midashimashita. 2. Watakushi wa konnichi watakushi no oji kara hagaki wo uketorimashita. 3. Anata wa yoi kago wo motteimasu. 4. Anata wa sakujitsu watakushi no oba kara tegami wo uketorimashita. 5. Watakushi wa konnichi inu wo ushinaimashita. 6. Watakushi domo wa mai-nichi kono musume wo mimasu. 7. Sakuban watakushi wa kono okata wo mimashita. 8. Anata gata wa konnichi hagaki wo uketorimashita ka. 9. Anata wa chiisai fude wo motteimasu. 10. Watakushi domo wa konnichi watakushi domo no oji kara tegami wo uketorimashita. 11. Watakushi wa sakujitsu Hiogo ye ikimashita. 12. Watakushi domo wa anata no tomodachi wo konnichi mimashita.
- 1. You (plu.) have a bad pen. 2. I have seen your (sing.) uncle to-day. 3. I have received a post-card from your (sing.) brother to-day. 4. This person has found your (plu.) dog. 5. We have received a letter from my aunt. 6. We are going to Tokio to-day. 7. We went to Hakone yesterday. 8. Have you (sing.) received a letter from my aunt? 9. We have received a post-card from your father to-day. 10. I go to Hiogo every day. 11. We have found your (sing.) chairs. 12. We have lost our pens. 13. Have you (sing.) seen your father to-day? 14. That person has seen your friend.

Vocabulary.

wakai, wakō, young
shomotsu, book
okurimasu, send or sends
okurimashĭta, sent or has
sent
segare, son (own)
go shĭsoku, son (another's)
tokei, watch (time-keeper)

ni, * to, for
watakushi no oji ni, to my
uncle
dempō, telegram
kore † ga (wa, wo, etc.) this,
these (subst.)
sore § ga (wa, wo, etc.) that,
those (subst.)

^{*} H. J. G., p. 41. † H. J. G., p 23. § H. J. G., p. 23.

Exercise No. 9.

- 1. Anata wa sore wo motteimasu ka. 2. Watakushi wa kono fude wo haha ni okurimasu. 3. Watakushi no segare wa wakō gozaimasu. 4. Anata gata wa sono inu wo anata no tomodachi ni okurimasu ka. 5. Anata wa sakuban kireina shomotsu wo mimashita. 6. Watakushi domo wa kono tegami wo watakushi domo no tomodachi ni okurimasu. 7. Anata gata wa kono tokei wo motteimashita ka. 8. Watakushi wa Tōkyo ye mainichi ikimasu. 9. Watakushi wa konnichi kore wo mimashita. 10. Anata wa mai-nichi dempō wo anata no tomodachi ni okurimasu ka. 11. Watakushi wa dempō wo watakushi no oji ni okurimasu. 12. Kono musume tegami wo ushinaimashita. 13. Anata wa konnichi wakai musume wo mimashita ka. 14. Watakushi wa wakō gozaimasu.
- 1. We have books. 2. Have you (plu.) books? 3. I have sent a telegram to my father. 4. We have received a post-card from our friends to-day. 5. You (sing.) received a letter from your father last night. 6. That girl is young. 7. Do you (plu.) send a letter to your mother daily? 8. We send a post-card to our father every day. 9. We went to Yokohama yesterday. 10. We have seen your (sing.) son. 11. I have seen my son. 12. I sent a book to my son to-day. 13. My aunt is beautiful. 14. We have lost a book. 15. Have you (sing.) seen beautiful books? 16. I have seen small watches.

Vocabulary.

kojiki, beggar botan, button bimbōna, poor (needy) watakŭshi no, mine yori * mo or yori, more than watakŭshi domo no, ours

[•] Watakushi no tokei wa anata no yori mo okiū gozaimasu, My watch is larger than yours (See H. J. G., p. 128).

yori mo ōkina (or okiū), larger than hako, box nagai, nagō, long

anata no, yours (sing.) anata gata no, yours (plu.) kuroi, kurō, black

Exercise No. 10.

1. Kono botan wa sore vori mo okiū gozaimasu. 2. Watakushi no hako wa anata no yori mo takō gozaimasu. 3. Anata gata no neko wa watakushi no vori mo kireini gozaimasu. 4. Watakushi wa sore vori mo chiisana inu wo motteimasu. 5. Anata no inu wa watakushi no yori ōkiū gozaimasu. 6. Kono kojiki wa watakushi yori mo bimboni gozaimasu. 7. Anata wa kore vori mo chiisana neko wo motteimasu ka. 8. Anata no botan wa watakushi no yori mo yo gozaimasu. 9. Watakushi no fude wa anata no yori mo nagō gozaimasu. 10. Anata gata no hako wa watakushi domo no vori okiū gozaimasu. 11. Kono botan wa sono botan yori kurō gozaimasu. 12. Kono kojiki wa sono hito vori mo wakō gozaimasu. 13. Watakushi wa kono inu vori ōkina no* wo motteimasu. 14. Anata wa kono inu vori ōkina inu wo motteimasu ka.

1. Have you (sing.) a larger box than this (one)?
2. Your (sing.) dog is larger than mine. 3. We have a larger garden than this. 4. My garden is larger than yours. 5. Our table is smaller than yours (plu.). 6. That beggar is poorer than this beggar. 7. Your (plu.) books are more beautiful than ours (sing.). 8. My son is taller (okiū) than yours (sing.) 9. Your mother is younger than mine. 10. Have you (plu.) a smaller drawing-room than this? 11. Our drawing-room is smaller than yours. 12. I have a smaller book than this. 13. Your friend is taller than mine. 14. Do you receive letters from your (sing.) aunt every day? 15. I received a letter from my brother yesterday.

[•] Here no = one (See H. J G., p. 43).

Vocabulary.

koshiraemasu, make or makes koshiraemashita, made, has made omoshiroi, interesting, amusing yasui, yasū, cheap; easy umi, ocean, sea shiroi, shirō, white rampu, lamp orimasu, live or lives; is or are orimashita, lived; was or were
ni, in or at
uchi ni, in the house, or at
home
mutsukashi, mutsukashiü,
difficult
kane, money; metal
kane-ire, purse
machi, town, city
kami, God
sekai, world

Exercise No. 11.

- 1. Kami ga sekai wo koshiraemashita. 2. Watakushi no chichi ga yasui shomotsu wo motteimasu. 3. Watakushi no zashiki ni ōkina rampu ga gozaimasu. 4. Anata no kane-ire wa watakushi no yori okiū gozaimasu. 5. Anata wa Hiogo ni orimashita ka. 6. Sono shomotsu wa omoshirō gozaimasu. 7. Anata wa konnichi Tōkyo ye ikimasu ka. 8. Anata no niwa ni inu ga orimasu. 9. Watakushi no kane-ire wa anata no yori mo yasū gozaimasu. 10. Watakushi wa Tokyo ni orimasu. 11. Konnichi watakushi wa uchi ni orimasu. 12. Watakushi no segare wa Hiogo ye ikimashita. 13. Anata no tomodachi wa rampu wo motteimasu ka. 14. Yokohama wa ōkina machi de gozaimasu.
- 1. God made the ocean. 2. Tokio is a large city. 3. I go to Yokohama to-day. 4. There are large flowers in my garden (say, Large flowers in my garden are). 5. Your room is larger than mine. 6. This book is more difficult than that. 7. My book is easier than yours. 8. I live in Hakone. 9. Do you (sing.) live in Tokio? 10. Have you (sing.) a purse? 11. I have a purse. 12. Are (there) beautiful lamps in your room? 13. Your (sing.) dog is in my garden. 14. My book is

more interesting than yours. 15. Your (sing.) book is easier than mine. 16. Have you (sing.) lived in Nagasaki?

Vocabulary.

urimasu, sell, sells
urimashita, sold, have or has
sold
sukimasu, like, likes
sukimashita, liked, have or
has liked
kau, to buy
kaimasu, buy or buys
kaimashita, bought, have or
has bought
takusan, many
tabi-tabi, often
uwo, fish (alive)
sakana, fish (as food)

niku, meat
empitsu, pencil
imo, potato
itsudemo, always
ki, tree
ie, house
byöbu, screen
nen, year
chawan, tea-cup, bowl
no ue ni,* on, above
tsŭki, month
no shita ni, below, under,
underneath

Exercise No. 12.

(Revise the "Numeral" H. J. G., p. 129 before studying this exercise).

1. Watakushi no ie ni zashiki ga futatsu gozaimasu.

2. Kono isu no ue ni ano niku ga gozaimasu.

3. Anata wa Tokyo ye tabi-tabi ikimasu ka.

4. Anata gata wa kiodai wo takusan motteimasu ka.

5. Watakushi domo wa kiodai wo takusan motteimasu.

6. Anata wa itsudemo uchi ni orimasu.

7. Jū-ni tsuki ga ichi nen de gozaimasu.

8. Watakushi wa Hiogo ye tabi-tabi ikimasu.

9. Watakushi wa hitotsu isu wo motteimasu.

10. Anata wa kono ie wo kimashita.

11. Anata gata wa niku wo sukimasu ka.

12. Watakushi domo wa sakana wo sukimasu.

13. Anata no niwa ni ki ga mitsu gozaimasu.

14. Anata wa isu wo motteimasu ka.

15. Watakushi

^{*} Kono tsukue no ue ni ano shomotsu ga gozaimasu, That book is on this table.

wa isu wo yotsu motteimasu. 16. Watakushi wa kono byōbu urimasu. 17. Anata wa sono chawan urimasu ka.

1. I have three rooms in my house. 2. Do you (sing.) often go to Hakone? 3. I often go to Hakone. 4. Do you sell this bowl? 5. I sell this bowl. 6. Do you (sing.) like meat? 7. I like fish. 8. We have many tables. 9. Have you (sing.) lived in Kioto? 10. I lived in Kioto three (mi) months. 11. We like potatoes. 12. You (plu.) like fish. 13. We have two chairs. 14. I buy this house. 15. I have many houses. 16. Have you (plu.) pencils? 17. There are beautiful books in your room (say, Beautiful books are in your room). 18. I have seen beautiful flowers in your (plu.) garden. 19. That book is beneath this chair. 20. We have five (itsŭtsu) houses.

Vocabulary.

wa,* aux. num. for birds kawa, river
tori, bird ahiru, duck
kiji, pheasant suzume, sparrow
karasu, crow uguisu, nightingale

Exercise No. 13.

1. Kono isu no ue ni ano chawan ga gozaimasu. 2. Anata no niwa ni inu ga orimasu ka. 3. Watakushi no niwa ni inu ga ni-hiki orimasu. 4. Kawa ni ahiru ga sam-ba orimasu. 5. Watakushi wa karasu wo shiwa mimashita. 6. Anata no uchi ni tori ga orimasu ka. 7. Watakushi no uchi ni tori ga go-wa orimasu. 8. Anata no niwa ni ahiru ga ku-wa orimashita. 9. Watakushi no niwa ni uguisu ga ni-wa orimasu. 10. Sakujitsu watakushi wa hato wo hachi-wa mimashita. 11. Kanda san wa aoi hato go-hiki to, shiroi inu wo ni-hiki motteimasu.

^{*} Watakushi no zashiki ni tori ga shi-wa orimasu, there are four birds in my room. (See H. J. G., p. 135)

1. I have three aunts. 2. We have seen two crows. 3. That pheasant is under this table. 4. In your (sing.) garden (there) are many pigeons. 5. Have you (plu.) three uncles? 6. Have you many houses? 7. We have four houses. 8. In your (plu.) garden there are three pigeons. 9. In that river there are many fish. 10. We have two dogs. 11. My son has a pheasant. 12. Mr. Hagiwari has three white pigeons and two black dogs. 13. Is there a dog in your (sing.) garden? 14. There are six dogs in my garden.

Vocabulary.

koko, here
doko, where? what place?
itsu, when?
gakkō, school, college
made, * to, into
ri, Japanese league of 2.44
Eng. miles
nan ri, † how many ri?
chonin, merchant

au, to meet
nan doki ni, at what time?
nan-nin
iku-nin
how many people?
igejo, (maid-) servant
inki-tsubo, inkstand
aimasu, meet or meets
aimashita, met, has or have
met

When preceding aimasu or mimasu, meet or see, de signifies "in"; thus:

Anata no hato wo watakushi wa niwa de mimashita. I saw your pigeon in the garden.

When employed with "to live" or "to be" doko must be followed by ni; thus:

Anata wa doko ni ori- Where do you live?

When employed with "to meet" or "to see", doko must be followed by de; thus:

Anata wa doko de sono hito ni aimashita ka, Where did you meet that person?

^{*} See H. J. G., p. 39.

[†] The case-sign is omitted after the words nan ri

Exercise No. 14.

- 1. Anata wa Hiogo ye itsu ikimasu ka. 2. Watakushi wa Hiogo ye konnichi ikimasu. 3. Anata no inu ga watakushi no niwa ni orimasu. 4. Doko de anata wa kono hito ni aimashita ka. 5. Koko kara gakkō made nan ri gozaimasu ka. 6. San ri gozaimasu. 7. Anata wa mai-nichi kono gejo ni aimasu ka. 8. Watakushi wa sono chonin ni mai-nichi aimasu. 9. Anata wa kono inki-tsubo wo kaimashita ka. 10. Watakushi wa kono inki-tsubo wo kaimashita. 11. Watakushi no neko wo anata wa doko de mimashita ka. 12. Anata no neko wo watakushi wa machi de mimashita. 13. Anata wa nan doko ni Tokyo ye ikimasu ka. 14. Watakushi wa Tokyo ye jū ni-ji (12 o'clock) ikimasu. 15. Anata wa doko de kono hito ni aimasu ka. 16. Watakushi wa sono hito ni Hakone de aimasu. 17. Anata no gakkō ni hito ga nan-nin orimasu ka. 18. Watakushi no gakkō ni hito ga ju-ichi nin orimasu.
- 1. How many persons are (there) in your room? 2. There are nine persons in my room. 3. Where do you (plu.) live? 4. We live at Yokohama. 5. When are you going to your uncle's house? 6. I go to-day to my uncle's house. 7. Where have you seen that merchant? 8. I have seen (him) in Hiogo. 9. At what time do you (sing.) go to Kioto? 10. I go to Kioto at eleven o'clock. 11. Do you see my father every day? 12. I see your mother every day. 13. Where did you meet (say, have you met) my uncle? 14. I met your aunt in the street (machi). 15. How many ri is it (say, are there) from here to Yokohama? 16. It is (say, there are) two ri from here to Yokohama. 17. I met this person in the street.

Vocabulary.

budō-shu, wine
gyū-niku, beef
kōhi, coffee
nomu, to drink
nomimasu, drinks, or drink
nomimashĭta, drank, has or
have drunk
hitsuii-no-niku, mutton

midzu, * water
(o)cha, tea
pan, bread
taberu, to eat
tabemasu, eats or eat
tabemashita, ate, has or have
eaten
ikura? how much?

Exercise No. 15.

1. Anata no tomodachi wa midzu nomimasu ka. 2. Watakushi no tomodachi wa budō-shu wo nomimasu. 3. Kono okata wa hitsuji-no-niku tabemasu ka. 4. Kono okata wa gyū-niku tabemasu. 5. Watakushi no niwa ni takusan hana ga gozaimasu ka. 6. Ikura anata gata wa kane motteimasu ka. 7. Anata gata wa kane wo takusan motteimasu ka. 8. Watakushi no segare wa cha wo takusan nomimashita. 9. Watakushi wa anata no haha sama ni konnichi aimashita. 10. Anata wa pan wo takusan motteimasu ka. 11. Anata gata wa doko ni orimasu ka. 12. Watakushi domo wa Yokohama ni orimasu. 13. Watakushi wa gyū-niku wo takusan tabemashita. 14. Kono okata wa hato wo sam-ba anata no niwa de mimashita.

1. Do you (sing.) eat mutton? 2. I eat beef. 3. We have eaten much bread. 4. You (plu.) have drunk much coffee. 5. Have you much money? 6. I have much money. 7. Are (there) many flowers in your (sing.) garden? 8. Have you many pens? 9. I have many books. 10. We have much wine. 11. Do you (sing.) drink tea? 12. I drink coffee. 13. We have had many boxes. 14. You (plu.) have many friends. 15. Does your friend drink wine? 16. My friend drinks water. 17. How much money have you (sing.)? 18. Your (sing.) son has drunk much tea.

[•] In some parts of the country the nigori of s is z, whilst the nigori of ts is dz, but in Tōkyō both are pronounced dz. Thus midzu and other like words are, by some writers, given as mizu, etc.

Vocabulary.

bata, butter amari, * too kirau, to dislike kiraimasu, dislike or dislikes nichi-nichi, daily hiru-mae, before noon kami, paper to... to, † and suku, to like sukimasu, like or likes hiru, noon komban, to-night, this evening

Exercise No. 16.

- 1. Watakushi wa midzu to budō-shu wo sukimasu. 2. Anata wa bata wo sukimasu ka. 3. Watakushi wa bata wo kiraimasu. 4. Anata wa Tokyo ye ikimasu ka. 5. Watakushi wa Tokyo ye komban ikimasu. 6. Anata wa anata no ie wo urimashita ka. 7. Watakushi wa watakushi no ie wo urimashita. 8. Kono okata wa gyū-niku tabemasu ka. 9. Kono okata wa hitsuji-no-niku tabemasu. 10. Kono kami wa amari shirō gozaimasu. 11. Watakushi wa watakushi no tomodachi to anata to otottsan wo mimashita. 12. Nichi-nichi watakushi wa anata no tomodachi to haha sama to wo mimasu. 13. Konnichi hiru-mae ni watakushi wa Hiogo ye ikimasu.
- 1. Do you (sing.) see your friend daily? 2. I see my uncle every day. 3. We have too many chairs in our room (say, There are too many chairs...). 4. We saw a dog and a cat in your (plu.) room to-day. 5. You (sing.) have too much meat. 6. You and I (say, I and you) go to Hakone to-day. 7. I saw my son and your friend. 8. My father and mother go to-day to Yokohama. 9. When are you (plu.) going to Kioto?

^{*} Anata wa amari takusan budō-shu wo motteimasu, you have too much wine.

[†] Watakushi wa neko to inu to wo mimashita, I have seen a cat and a dog. (See H. J. G., p. 45.)

10. We are going to Kioto to-day. 11. I like meat and fish. 12. Does your uncle drink wine? 13. My uncle drinks tea. 14. This person dislikes coffee. 15. I see your (sing.) friend and your father every day.

Vocabulary.

dare * ga (no or wo) who? nashi, pear
whose? whom? nani † ga (no or wo) what?
ringo, apple kudamono, fruit
sumi, ink satō, sugar
sekitan. coal

Exercise No. 17.

- 1. Anata gata wa nani wo sukimasu ka. 2. Watakushi domo wa kudamono wo sukimasu. 3. Anata wa dare no satō wo motteimasu ka. 4. Watakushi no tomodachi no satō wo motteimasu. 5. Anata wa dare wo mimashita ka. 6. Watakushi wa anata no tomodachi wo mimashita. 7. Anata no niwa ni nani ga orimasu ka. 8. Watakushi no niwa ni ahiru ga orimasu. 9. Anata wa sakuban nani wo mimashita ka. 10. Sakuban watakushi wa hato wo mimashita. 11. Dare ga watakushi no sumi wo motteimasu ka. 12. Anata no tomodachi ga anata no sumi wo motteimasu. 13. Anata wa nani wo motteimasu ka. 14. Watakushi wa sekitan wo motteimasu.
- 1. Whose apple have you (sing.)? 2. I have my pear. 3. Do you (plu.) like fruit? 4. We like fruit. 5. What have you (sing.)? 6. I have sugar. 7. Who has my pencil? 8. My friend has your (sing.) pen. 9. Whom have you seen? 10. I have seen your father.

Dare ga kimashita ka, who has come? Dare wo anata wa mimashita ka, whom have you seen? (See H. J. G., p. 27.)

[†] Anata wa nani wo urimashita ka, what have you sold? Anata no zashiki ni nani ga orimasu ka, what is there in your room? (See H. J. G., p. 27.)

11. What have you (sing.) seen in my room to-day?
12. I have seen a dog in (de) your room to-day. 13.
Does your father drink wine? 14. My father drinks
tea. 15. What is (there) in your (plu.) garden? 16
(There) is a cat in our garden. 17. What did you see
last night? 18. I saw a dog and a cat.

Vocabulary.

yoi, yō, good yori yoi (or yō), better ichiban * yoi (or yō), best haitatsu-nin, postman jōbuna, jōbuni, strong, secure tebukuro, glove tokkuri, bottle haukechi, handkerchief bōshi; shappo, hat fune, boat, ship mori, wood (forest) daiku, carpenter

Exercise No. 18.

1. Anata no shappo ga ichiban yō gozaimasu. 2. Tori wa mori ni takusan orimasu. 3. Watakushi no fune wa anata no yori ōkiū gozaimasu. 4. Kono tokkuri wa sono tokkuri yori ōkiū gozaimasu. 5. Watakushi no hako wa jōbuni gozaimasu. 6. Anata wa kore yori ōkina shappo wo motteimasu ka. 7. Kono shappo ga watakushi no ichiban ōkina shappo de gozaimasu. 8. Anata no mado wa watakushi no yori chiisō gozaimasu. 9. Anata wa haitatsu-nin de gozaimasu ka. 10. Watakushi wa daiku de gozaimasu. 11. Anata no hankechi wa watakushi no yori yō gozaimasu. 12. Anata wa kore yori ōkina tebukuro wo motteimasu ka. 13. Kore ga ichiban ōkina tebukuro de gozaimasu. 14. Kono tsukue no ue ni ano tokkuri ga gozaimasu.

1. My window is smaller than yours (sing.). 2. Your (plu.) boat is better than mine. 3. That pen is under your book. 4. Have you (sing.) a larger bottle than this? 5. This is my largest bottle. 6. Have you (plu.)

^{*} See H. J. G., p. 129.

larger gloves than these? 7. These are our largest gloves. 8. Are you a carpenter? 9. I am a postman. 10. What have you (sing.) seen in (de) my largest room? 11. I have seen a handkerchief in your (sing.) smallest room. 12. Are (there) (any) birds in the woods? 13. (There) are many birds in the woods. 14. I saw two birds in the wood to-day. 15. Have you (sing.) seen my largest pen?

Vocabulary.

kono (or sono) hito (or okata),
he, she, they
kasa, umbrella
dare kara? from whom?
dare no de? whose one?
dare ni (or ye)? to whom?
kĭseru, (tobacco) pipe
bettō, groom
okuru, to send

tsuye, * walking-stick
tabako-ire, tobacco-pouch
kinu, silk
chokki, waistcoat
momen, cotton (cloth)
bon, tray
kokoni, here
sokoni, there
okurimasu, send or sends

Exercise No. 19.

1. Anata no gejo wa kokoni orimasu. 2. Anata no bettō wa sokoni orimasu. 3. Kono kasa wa dare no de gozaimasu ka. 4. Sono kasa wa watakushi no de gozaimasu. 5. Anata gata wa tsue wo motteimasu ka. 6. Kono okata wa bon wo motteimasu. 7. Anata no haha sama wa momen wo motteimasu ka. 8. Watakushi no oji wa chokki wo motteimasu. 9. Konnichi anata wa dare kara dempō wo uketorimashita ka. 10. Konnichi watakushi wa dempō wo watakushi no tomodachi kara uketorimashita. 11. Kono hagaki wo anata wa dare ye okurimasu ka. 12. Watakushi wa kono hagaki wo tomodachi ye okurimasu. 13. Anata no tomodachi wa ōkina kiseru wo motteimasu ka. 14. Watakushi no tomodachi wa ōkina tabako-ire wo motteimasu. 15. Watakushi wa kore wo watakushi no segare ni okurimasu.

[•] In the syllable ye the y is silent in most words and is omitted by many writers. Thus, tsuye or tsue.

1. From whom have you (sing.) received that telegram? 2. I have received this telegram from my father. 3. Has your (sing.) father a pipe? 4. My father has a pipe. 5. Have you (sing.) a walking-stick? 6. I have a walking-stick. 7. Have you (plu.) (any) waistcoats? 8. We have (some) waistcoats. 9. Is my groom there? 10. Here is your groom. 11. Whose is this bottle? 12. That is mine. 13. To whom do you (sing.) send this post-card? 14. I send that to my son. 15. Where is my (maid) servant? 16. Your (maid) servant is here. 17. Has she (any) cotton (cloth)? 18. She has (some) silk.

Vocabulary.

motteimashita, had, have or has had motteimasen, have or has not shimbun-shi, newspaper gin, silver kaji-ya, blacksmith toki ni, when, at the time, whilst

tamago, egg
gohan, meshi, gozen, rice
(cooked)
ine, rice (growing)
kome, rice (hulled)
tetsŭ, iron
ima, now, the present time
chōdo, just, exactly

Exercise No. 20.

1. Anata wa gin wo motteimashita ka. 2. Watakushi wa gin wo motteimashita. 3. Ima anata wa doko ni orimasu ka. 4. Ima watakushi wa Hiogo ni orimasu. 5. Anata wa kono shimbun-shi wo ima motteimasu ka. 6. Sakuban watakushi wa kono shimbun-shi wo motteimashita. 7. Anata wa tamago wo motteimasu ka. 8. Watakushi wa tamago wo motteimasen. 9. Rondon ni orimashita toki ni anata wa takusan kane wo motteimashita. * 10. Watakushi wa Rondon ni orimashita

^{*} Anata wa Yokohama ni orimashita toki ni takusan tomodachi wo motteimashita ka, (or, Y. ni orimashita toki ni, anata wa takusan tomodachi wo motteimashita ka), had you many friends when you were in Yokohama?

toki ni, takusan kane wo motteimashita. 11. Chōdo ima san-ji jū-go fun de gozaimasu. 12. Anata no tomodachi wa kome wo motteimasu ka. 13. Watakushi no tomodachi wa kome wo motteimasen. 14. Kono kaji-ya wa tetsu wo motteimasu.

1. Had you (plu.) many dogs when you were in London? 2. We had three dogs when we were in London. 3. Have you many maid-servants now? 4. I had many maid-servants. 5. Just now it is twenty minutes past three. 6. Have you (sing.) many books? 7. I had many books when I was in Hiogo. 8. Has your friend a house? 9. He has no house (say, He has not a house). 10. Where do you (plu.) live now? 11. We live in Hakone. 12. Have your (sing.) friends much coal. 13. My friends have much coal. 14. Had you (sing.) this newspaper. 15. I had that newspaper last night.

Vocabulary.

motteimasenanda, had not
kuru, to come
kimashita, came, has or have
come
keredomo, * but (conj.)
kutsu, boot, shoe
sugu to (or ni), immediately,
directly
chichi, milk
udonko, flour (wheaten)

Igirisu, England
ikutsu, how old? how many?
kau, to buy
haori, coat
kin, gold
hon-ya, bookseller
itsu tsŭki izen ni, five months
ago
go nen izen ni, five years
ago

Exercise No. 21.

1. Anata gata wa chichi wo motteimasu ka. 2. Watakushi domo wa chichi wo motteimasen. 3. Anata wa takusan udonko wo motteimasu ka. 4. Watakushi wa

Watakushi wa kore wo sukimasu keredomo sore wo kiraimasu, I like this, but I dislike that.

takusan udonko wo motteimasen. 5. Sono hon-ya wa shimbun-shi wo motteimashita. 6. Anata wa itsu tsuki izen ni Igirisu kimashita ka. 7. Watakushi wa yo nen izen ni Igirisu ye kimashita. 8. Anata no tomodachi wa ikutsu de gozaimasu ka. 9. Watakushi no tomodachi wa jū-ku de gozaimasu. 10. Watakushi wa sore wo sukimasu keredomo kore wo kiraimasu. 11. Anata gata wa kin wo motteimasu ka. 12. Watakushi domo wa kin wo motteimasu. 13. Anata wa Tokyo ni orimashita toki ni wa, takusan tomodachi wo motteimasenanda ka. 14. Anata wa sono haori wo kaimasu ka. 15. Watakushi wa sono haori wo kaimasu ka. 15. Watakushi wa sono haori wo kaimasu ka. 15. Watakushi wa sono haori wo kaimasu ka.

1. Had you (plu.) gold? 2. We had silver. 3. I came to England three days (mikka*) ago. 4. We came to Japan six days ago. 5. I am eighteen (years old). 6. Do you buy this coat? 7. I do not buy this coat. 8. We had (some) books. 9. We dislike this but we like that. 10. Have you (sing.) any rice? 11. I have no (say, Have not) rice. 12. It is just twenty-five minutes to seven. 13. When we were in Tokio we had not many friends. 14. Has he come from London? 15. He came from Yokohama. 16. That girl is fifteen (years old).

Vocabulary.

motteimashō, shall have(hold) iku, to go ikimashō, will or shall go uketorimashō, will or shall receive

mimashō, will or shall see kŭshi, comb yubiwa, (finger-) ring myō-ban, to-morrow evening myō-asa, to-morrow morning

Exercise No. 22.

1. Itsu kono okata wa Hiogo ye ikimashō ka. 2. Sono okata wa Hiogo ye myōnichi ikimashō. 3. Watakushi ha sono kushi wo motteimashō. 4. Itsu anata

^{*} See H. J. G., pp. 139-140

wa kono dempō wo uketorimashita ka. 5. Watakushi wa kono dempō wo sakujitsu uketorimashita. 6. Anata no tomodachi wa Hakone ye myōnichi ikimasu ka. 7. Watakushi no tomodachi wa myō-asa Hakone ye ikimashō. 8. Itsu anata no oji sama ga sono tegami wo uketorimashō ka. 9. Watakushi no oji ga sono tegami wo myō-ban uketorimashō. 10. Watakushi wa sono yubiwa myō-ban mimashō. 11. Watakushi domo wa myōnichi Yone no ie wo mimashō. 12. Watakushi domo wa sono kane wo myōnichi uketorimashō. 13. Watakushi domo wa san-nin de gozaimasu.*

1. When shall you (sing.) go to London? 2. I shall go to London to-morrow. 3. Shall I hold this comb? 4. I shall hold that book. 5. When do you receive your money? We shall receive our money to-morrow evening. 6. There are four† of us. 7. Shall we see that ring to-day? 8. We shall see this ring to-morrow. 9. When did you (sing.) see (have you seen) my aunt? 10. I saw your aunt yesterday. 11. You (plu.) will go to Hiogo to-morrow morning. 12. Did you (sing.) come to Japan four days ago? 13. I came to Japan two months ago. 14. I have a book but I have not a pen. 15. You (plu.) will see that comb to-night.

Vocabulary.

saji, spoon musume, daughter (own) o josan, " (another's) kanai, wife (own) oku sama, wife (another's) mimasumai, shall or will not kimasumai, shall or will not come
ikimasumai, shall or will not go
motteimasumai shall or will not have
made, till, until

^{* &}quot;There are three of us" (lit. We are three persons).

[†] See H. J. G., p. 134.

Exercise No. 23.

1. Anata no oku sama wa myō-ban Asakusa ye ikimashō ka. 2. Watakushi no kanai wa myō-ban Asakusa ye ikimasumai. 3. Anata no o jōsan wa konnichi Hiogo ye ikimasu ka. 4. Watakushi no musume wa konnichi Hiogo ye ikimasen. 5. Kono hito wa sono saji wo myō-ban made motteimashō ka. 6. Sono hito wa kono saji wo myō-ban made motteimasumai. 7. Anata gata wo kono okata myōnichi mimashō ka. 8. Watakushi domo wo kono hito wo myōnichi mimasumai. 9. Anata wa myōnichi Tōkyō ye ikimashō ka. 10. Watakushi wa myōnichi Tōkyō ye ikimasumai. 11. Anata no ojisama wa myōnichi anata no ie ni kimashō ka. 12. Watakushi no oji wa myōnichi watakushi no ie ni kimasumai.

1. You (sing.) will see my wife to-day. 2. Where will you (sing.) go to-night? 3. I shall go to Asakusa this evening. 4. I shall not go to Hiogo to-night. 5. Shall we go to Hakone? 6. We shall not go to Hakone. 7. My smallest pen is under that chair. 8. There are five of us. 9. I have a spoon but I have not (any) tea, 10. Will your (sing.) daughter come to my house? 11. My daughter will not come to your house. 12. I shall not have (any) meat to-morrow evening. 13. Shall we see that river to-day? 14. We shall not see that river to-day.

Vocabulary.

kiku, to hear
kikimasu, hear, hears
kikimasen, do or does not
hear
suku, to like
sukimasu, like, likes
sukimasen, do or does not like
sukimasu, like, likes
sukimasen, do or does not like

[•] It is optional to drop w after k and g: thus, kwashi or kashi; gwaikoku or gaikoku.

Exercise No. 24.

- 1. Anata no tomodachi wa konnichi Asakusa ye ikimasu ka. 2. Watakushi no tomodachi wa konnichi Asakusa ye ikimasen. 3. Nani wo anata gata wa sukimasu ka. 4. Watakushi domo wa kwashi wo sukimasu. 5. Anata no o jōsan wa sono yaki-pan wo sukimasen ka. 6. Watakushi no musume wa sono yaki-pan wo sukimasen. 7. Anata wa konnichi Hiogo ye ikimasen ka. 8. Watakushi wa konnichi ikimasen. 9. Konnichi anata wa doko ye ikimasu ka. 10. Watakushi wa konnichi Hakone ye ikimasu. 11. Anata no oku sama wa yasai-mono wo sukimasu ka. 12. Watakushi no kanai wa niku wo sukimasen.
- 1. Does your (sing.) daughter like meat? 2. My daughter does not like meat. 3. Where does your father go? 4. My father goes to his room. 5. Does your wife like toast? 6. My wife likes toast. 7. Where do you go? 8. I go to Tokio. 9. When do you go to Tokio? 10. I go to Tokio to-day. 11. Do you (plu.) like tea? 12. We do not like tea but we like wine. 13. I do not like this pen but I like that book. 14. Will your friends come to my house? 15. My friends will not come to your house. 16. This is a beautiful comb.

Vocabulary.

mise, shop
hayaku, quickly
dorobō, robber, thief
hairu, to go in, to enter
soshiru, to jeer at
soshirimashĭta, jeered at, has
or have jeered at
soshirimasenanda, has or
have not jeered at
soshirimashō, shall or will
jeer at
hashiru, to run

hanashi, story (narrative)
shimbun, news
hito, person; others
itoko, cousin (own)
o itoko, cousin (another's)
mago, grandchild (own)
o mago,grandchild (another's)
ikimashita, has or have gone,
went
ikimasenanda, has or have

not gone Kanda san, Mr. Kunda

Exercise No. 25.

- 1. Itsu anata no haha sama wa Asakusa ye ikimashita ka. 2. Watakushi no haha wa sakujitsu Asakusa ve ikimashita. 3. Watakushi no itoko wa myonichi Hiogo ve ikimasumai. 4. Sakujitsu anata wa Kioto ye ikimashita ka. 5. Watakushi wa sakujitsu Kioto ye ikimasenanda. 6. Anata no o mago wa kono hana wo sukimasho ka. 7. Watakushi no mago wa sono hana wo sukimasumai. 8. Anata no o jōsan wa hayaku hashirimasu ka. 9. Watakushi no musume wa hayaku hashirimasen. 10. Sakuban Kanda san no uchi ye dorobō ga hairimashita. 11. Itsu anata wa sono hanashi wo kikimashita ka. 12. Watakushi wa sono hanashi wo sakuban kikimashita. 13. Anata wa kono shimbun wo kikimashita ka. 14. Watakushi wa sono shimbun wo kikimasenanda. 15. Watakushi wa sono shimbun wo myōnichi kikimashō.
- 1. Where did your cousin go (say, Where has your cousin gone)? 2. My cousin went to Hakone. 3. Did you like my school? 4. I liked your school. 5. This morning a thief entered my shop. 6. Does your (sing.) grandchild run quickly? 7. My grandchild runs quickly. 8. Where will your cousin go? 9. My cousin will go to Hiogo. 10. Did you hear that story? 11. I heard that story. 12. Will you (plu.) go to Hiogo to-morrow? 13. We shall not go to Hiogo to-morrow. 14. Will your son like that flower? 15. My son will not like that flower. 16. Did you go to your son's house? 17. I went to my son's house. 18. Does my daughter jeer at others?

Vocabulary.

tenki, weather
köri, ice
kesa, this morning
ku-ji, nine o'clock
Igirisu no kotoba, English
language
nan doki ni? at what time?
chittomo, not a bit, never,
not at all
maiasa, every morning
okiru, to rise, get up
okimasu, rises, gets up

tokeru, to melt (intrans.)
tokemasu, melt or melts
tazuneru, to seek, enquire,
ask
tazunemasu, seeks
kangaeru, to consider, think
of
kangaemasu, think, thinks of
ochiru, to fall
ochimasu, fall, falls
wakaru, to understand
roku-ji, six o'clock

Exercise No. 26.

- 1. Anata wa nani wo kangaemasu ka. 2. Watakushi wa fune wo kangaemasu. 3. Nan doki ni anata wa mai-nichi okimasu ka. 4. Watakushi wa mai-nichi roku-ji ni okimasu. 5. Kōri ga tokemasen. 6. Anata no o mago wa nani wo tazunemasu ka. 7. Watakushi no musume wa botan wo tazunemasu. 8. Nani wo anata wa maiasa mimasu ka. 9. Watakushi wa maiasa tegami wo mimasu. 10. Tenki ga attakani gozaimasu kara* kōri ga tokemasu. 11. Kesa wa attakani gozaimasu kara yuki ga tokemasu. 12. Anata no oku sama wa mai-nichi nan doki ni okimasu ka. 13. Watakushi no kanai wa maiasa ku-ji ni okimasu. 14. Watakushi wa chittomo Igirisu no kotoba wo wakarimasen. 15. Watakushi no musume wa sono hana wo sukimasumai.
- 1. Do you get up every morning at six o'clock? 2. I get up at five o'clock every morning. 3. At what time do your (sing.) sons rise? 4. They rise at seven o'clock. 5. I do not understand Japanese at all. 6. When you (sing.) were in Tokio did you see your son

^{*} See H. J. G., p. 39.

every day? 7. What does your (sing.) cousin look-for? 8. My cousin looks for (his) letters. 9. What do you think of? 40. I think of my son. 41. I do not see your (plu.) aunts. 42. I do not look for letters. 43. Do your (sing.) sons see books? 44. My sons see books.

Vocabulary.

naze? why? orimashita, fell, has fallen makoto ni, really, truly koto, matter, thing (abstract) nikŭ-sashi, fork (eating) samui, cold kaku, to write, to paint attakana, warm

Exercise No. 27.

- 1. Anata wa nani wo tazunemasu ka. 2. Watakushi wa niku-sashi wo tazunemasu. 3. Kōri ga kesa tokemashita. 4. Konnichi wa attakani gozaimasen kara. kōri ga tokemasen. 5. Anata wa konnichi watakushi no kanai wa mimashita ka. 6. Watakushi wa anata no okusama wo mimashita. 7. Sakuban wa makoto ni samū gozaimashita. 8. Anata wa kesa nan doki ni okimashita ka. 9. Watakushi wa kesa hachi-ii ni okimashita. 10. Anata wa sakujitsu nani wo Yokohama de mimashita ka. 11. Watakushi wa sakujitsu Yokohama de inu wo mimashita. 12. Anata wa naze kono hanashi wo sukimasen ka. 13. Sono hanashi wo omoshiroku (amusing) gozaimasen kara, watakushi wa sukimasen. 14. Anata gata wa kono koto wo kangaemashita ka. 15. Watakushi domo wa sono koto wo kangaemasenanda.
- 1. The wind was really cold last night. 2. Have you (plu.) thought about that matter? 3. We did not think about that matter. 4. What are you (sing.) seeking? 5. I seek your (sing.) aunt's book. 6. Why did you not see my cousin yesterday? 7. I did not see your cousin yesterday because I did not go to

Tokio. 8. Where did you (sing.) go last night? 9. I went to Kioto. 10. What time did you rise this morning? 11. I rose this morning at nine o'clock. 12. What does your (sing.) mother look-for? 13. My mother looks-for (her) book. 14. Did you (plu.) get up every morning at four o'clock? 15. We got up at half past four.

Vocabulary.

byōki, ill, sick
hayaku, early, quickly
nugu, to take off (e.g. a garment)
yuki, snow
ike, pond, lake

ushinau, to lose ushinaimashĭta, lost, have lost kimono, dress hanasu, to speak hanashimasu, speak, speaks

Exercise No. 28.

1. Yuki ga kesa tokemashita. 2. Watakushi wa kimono wo nugimasho. 3. Naze anata no tomodachi wa myonichi Hakone ye ikimasumai ka. 4. Watakushi no tomodachi wa byōki de gozaimasu kara, ikimasumai. 5. Igirisu ni orimashita kara, watakushi wa Igirisu kotoba wo hanashimasu. 6. Myōnichi kōri ga tokemashō ka. 7. Myönichi köri wa tokemasumai. 8. Anata wa myönichi hayaku okimasho ka. 9. Watakushi wa myöasa hayaku okimasumai. 10. Anata wa nani wo ushinaimashita ka. 11. Watakushi wa tegami wo ushinaimashita. 12. Anata wa sore wo tazunemashita ka. 13. Watakushi wa sore wo tazunemasenanda. 14. Anata no tomodachi wa myōnichi watakushi no kanai wo mimasho ka. 15. Watakushi no tomodachi wa myonichi Yokohama ye ikimasen kara, anata no okusama wo mimasumai. 16. Ike ne ahiru ga sam-ba orimasu.

1. I shall take off my hat. 2. What do you (sing.) look-for? 3. I look-for my coats? 4. Have you (sing.)

lost your coats? 5. Where will you (plu.) go to-morrow? 6. We shall go to Asakusa to-morrow. 7. What time will you get up to-morrow? 8. I shall get up to-morrow at seven o'clock. 9. I have lost my ring. 10. Will you see me in Hiogo to-night? 11. I shall not see you to-night. 12. Why do your (sing.) daughters go to Hakone to-day? 13. My daughters go to Hakone because (they) have (their) houses (there). 14. Does your (sing.) father rise early every morning? 15. He rises every morning at six o'clock.

Vocabulary.

suru, to do
shimasu, do, does
sō, so, thus
kuru, to come
kimasu, comes
iu, to say
kami-ya, hairdresser

omou, to think yomu, to read kaku, to write yaoya, greengrocer tanjō-bi, birthday tera, church mada, yet

Exercise No. 29.

1. Ano hito wa sakujitsu sō iimashita. 2. Anata wa kesa nani wo shimashita ka. 3. Watakushi wa kesa shomotsu wo yomimashita. 4. Anata wa mai-nichi nani wo shimasu ka. 5. Watakushi wa mai-nichi shimbunshi yomimasu. 6. Anata no tomodachi wa konnichi koko ye kimasu ka. 7. Watakushi no tomodachi wa konnichi koko ye kimasu. 8. Dare ga kimashita ka. 9. Kami-ya kimashita. 10. Anata wa kono tera wo mimashita ka. 11. Watakushi wa mada kono tera wo mimase-nanda. 12. Anata wa sore wo dō omoimasu ka. 13. Watakushi wa haha no tanjō-bi ni kudamono wo okurimashō. 14. Anata wa shappo wo koshiraemasu ka. 15. Watakushi wa kimono wo koshiraemasu. 16. Anata no o mago wa mai-nichi nani wo shimasu ka. 17. Watakushi no mago wa mai-nichi e wo kakimasu.

1. That person said so last night. 2. Do you (sing.) come here every day? 3. I come here every day. 4. Who comes here? 5. Your (sing.) uncle comes here. 6. Who came here this morning? 7. A bookseller came here this morning. 8. Yesterday a greengrocer came. 9. Do you like fruit? 10. I like fruit but I dislike meat. 11. I shall send a book to my father on his birthday. 12. What do you (sing.) do this morning? 13. I read my newspaper this morning. 14. Where do you (plu.) go? 15. We go to Hakone. 16. Where did you go last night? 17. I went to Hiogo. 18. Did you read the book yesterday? 19. I came to your house this morning but you (sing.) were not at home.

Vocabulary.

shibai, theatre kõenchi, park chaya, tea-house tabi-tabi, often toki-doki, sometimes muro, greenhouse

Exercise No. 30.

1. Anata no o itoko wa mai-nichi kōenchi ye ikimasu ka. 2. Watakushi no itoko wa mai-nichi kōenchi ye ikimasen. 3. Itsu anata no bettō wa koko ye kimasho ka. 4. Watakushi no bettō wa koko ye kimasumai. 5. Anata wa kesa nani wo shimasu ka. 6. Watakushi wa kesa shomotsu wo yomimasu. 7. Tenki ga yō gozaimasu. 8. Doko ye anata wa ikimasu ka. 9. Watakushi wa konnichi Asakusa ye ikimasu. 10. Nani wo watakushi wa myōnichi shimasho ka. 11. Anata wa myōnichi shibai ye ikimasho. 12. Konnichi anata no tomodachi wa watakushi no muro ye kimasumai ka. 13. Watakushi no tomodachi wa konnichi anata no muro ye kimasumai. 14. Anata wa watakushi no gejo wo itsu mimashita ka. 15. Watakushi wa anata no gejo wo sakujitsu mimashita.

1. Do you (sing.) often go to the tea-house? 2. I go to the tea-house sometimes. 3. What did you (plu.) do last night? 4. We went to the theatre. 5. What does your son do every day? 6. My son goes to school every day. 7. Do you (sing.) like wine? 8. I like wine but I do not like tea. 9. Do you drink milk? 10. I drink milk. 11. Where are you (plu.) going? 12. We are going to Hakone. 13. Shall we go to Yokohama to-night? 14. My groom will go to Yokohama to-night. 15. When will your maid-servant come to my house? 16. My maid-servant will come to your house to-morrow.

Vocabulary.

(Revise "Relative Pronouns," H. J. G., p. 31, before studying

the following exercise).
uketori, receipt
utau, to sing
uta, song

tokoro, place, locality ga, but (H. J. G., p. 37).

matsu, to wait [H.J.G., p. 66 (c)]

konomu, to like uru, to sell shitateya, tailor

Nihon no kotoba, Japanese language

Exercise No. 31.

1. Kore wa anata ga mimashita botan de gozaimasu ka.* 2. Kore wa watakushi ga mimashita botan de gozaimasu. 3. Anata wa doko ye ikimasu ka. 4. Watakushi wa anata ga sakuban ikimashita tokoro ye ikimasu. 5. Dare ga kono haori wo urimasu ka. 6. Shitate-ya ga kono haori wo urimasu. 7. Sono okata wa Nihon no kotoba wo hanashimasu ka. 8. Kono okata wa Igirisu no kotoba wo hanashimasu. 9. Anata wa uta wo utaimasu ka. 10. Watakushi wa uta wo utaimasen ga (but) watakushi no segare ga utaimasu. 11. Anata wa koko

^{*} Sore wa watakushi ga mimashita bettō de gozaimasu, He is the groom whom I have seen. Sore wa watakushi no ie ni kimashita bettō de gozaimasu, He is the groom who came to my house.

de dare wo machimasu ka. 12. Watakushi wa koko de watakushi no segare wo machimasu. 13. Anata no tomodachi wa ringo wo konomimasu ka. 14. Watakushi no tomodachi wa ringo wo konomimasen. 15. Anata wa niku wo konomimasu ka. 16. Watakushi wa niku wo konomimasen ga watakushi no segare ga konomimasu. 17. Anata wa uketori wo kakimashita ka. 18. Watakushi wa uketori wo kakimashita.

1 Did you (sing.) write your letters yesterday? 2. I did not write my letters yesterday but my friend wrote (them). 3. Does your (sing.) son speak the Japanese language? 4. My son speaks the English language. 5. Is that the man (hito) whom you (sing.) saw last night? 6. That is the man whom I saw last night. 7. Does your (sing.) daughter like apples? 8. My daughter likes pears. 9. Does your cousin sing a song? 10. My cousin does not sing a song. 11. Is this the man who sells books? 12. This is the man who sells books. 13. Do you (plu.) wait here for your uncle? 14. We wait here for our uncle. 15. That is the book which I have sold.

Vocabulary.

atai, price, cost iro, colour mikan, orange obi, sash, belt yen, dollar sen, cent

When two or more nouns or pronouns are joined by to (and), the case-signs are placed after the last nominative; thus: Watakushi * to anata to ga I and you go

ikimasu

Watakushi to watakushi no I and my friend go to Kioto tomodachi to ga konnichi to-day Kioto ye ikimasu I and my friend go to Kioto

^{*} Note the difference of idiom. In English we say "you and I," but in Japanese the order is reversed (cf. Latin usage, thus Ego et tu, I and thou).

Exercise No. 32.

- 1. Anata no tomodachi wa watakushi no zashiki wo mimashita ka. 2. Watakushi no tomodachi wa mada anata no zashiki wo mimasenanda. 3. Watakushi to kono musume ga Hiogo ye ikimasu. 4. Watakushi wa Nihon no kotoba wo hanashimasen keredomo watakushi no segare ga hanashimasu. 5. Anata wa ima doko ni orimasu ka. 6. Watakushi wa Yokohama ni orimasu. 7. Kono kinu no atai wa ikura de gozaimasu ka. 8. Kono kinu no atai wa ichi yen de gozaimasu. 9. Kono mikan wa anata no de gozaimasu ka. 10. Kono mikan wa watakushi no tomodachi no de gozaimasu. 11. Anata no obi no iro wa kireini gozaimasu. 12. Anata wa konnichi hagaki wo anata no haha sama ye okurimasu ka. 13. Watakushi wa konnichi hagaki wo watakushi no itoko ni okurimasu. 14. Kesa anata wa shimbunshi wo mimashita ka. 15. Watakushi wa kesa mada shimbunshi wo mimasenanda. 16. Watakushi no segare wa kimono wo mimashita.
- 1. This child and I (say, I and this child) go to Hiogo. 2. The trees which are in your (sing.) garden are very beautiful. 3. Will your (sing.) daughter come to my house this evening? 4. My daughter will come to your house this evening. 5. What is the price of this silk? 6. The price of that silk is one yen fifty sens.* 7. Where do you (sing.) go? 8. We go to our cousin's house. 9. What do you (sing.) do every day? 10. I read newspapers every day. 11. Did you (sing.) receive my telegram yesterday? 12. I received your telegram yesterday. 13. This is the church (which) I saw last night. † 14. I do not like those sashes but my friends like them. 15. Who came here this morning? 16. The carpenter and the merchant came here this morning.

^{*} Ichi yen go-jiu sen. † See Footnote App. H. J. G., p. 50.

Vocabulary.

watasu, to hand over
dōka; dōzo, * please
migaku, to polish
onaji, same
sŭkoshi, a little, a bit
koto, thing (abstract)
mono, thing (concrete)
onaji koto (or mono) same
thing
kikō, climate, temperature
hana-ike, vase
sŭteru, to throw away

mō, still, yet, more
to, door
shimeru, to fasten, to close
makoto ni, really, truly, indeed
kanashii, sad, sorrowful
hei, yes
iye, no
Nihon no, Japanese (adj.)
mata, again
mai, each, every
dasu, to take out, to put out

Dōka and dōzo, properly speaking, signify "I desire if possible," "by hook or by crook," "if it can be managed," etc. They are comparatively little used, the actual sense of "please" being expressed by kudasai, o kure or kure, placed at the end of the phrase. Kudasai, whose literal meaning is "please condescend" is too polite for use to coolies, etc. (Cf. H. J. G. p., 166).

Exercise No. 33.

1. Anata no obi to watakushi no wa onaji koto de gozaimasu ka. 2. Iye, watakushi no obi to anata no wa onaji koto de gozaimasen. 3. To wo shimete kudasai. 4. Anata wa konnichi kōenchi ye ikimasenanda ka. 5. Hei, † watakushi wa konnichi kōenchi ye ikimasenanda. 6. Mai tsuki anata wa hagaki wo anata no o mago ni okurimasu ka. 7. Hei, watakushi wa mai tsuki hagaki wo watakushi no mago ni okurimasu. 8.

^{*} Dozo kore wo shite kudasai, Please do this for me (lit. Please this, doing condescend).

[†] Note the difference between the Eng. and Jap. usage of "yes." In answer to a negative question of this kind we should say "no (I am not going [as you say])."

Kono hana-ike no midzu wo sutete kudasai. 9 Kutsu wo dashite o kure. 10. Anata wa Hiogo ni orimashita ka. 11. Hei, watakushi wa Hiogo ni san nen orimashita. 12. Anata wa Nihon no kikō wo konomimasen ka. 13. Hei, watakushi wa Nihon no kikō wo konomimasen. 14. Dozo sono hon wo watashite o kure. 15. Mo sukoshi kono gin wo migaite o kure. 16. Itsu mata anata wa Hakone ve ikimasu ka. 17. Myönichi watakushi wa Hakone ve ikimasu. 18. Makoto ni kanashii koto de arimasu

1. Do you (sing.) like the English climate? 2. Yes, I like the English climate. 3. Are you not going to the theatre to-night? 4. No, (hei, see footnote App. H. J. G. p., 40). 5. Where are you living now? 6. I am living in Tokio. 7. Please throw away the oil in this teacup. 8. Have you (sing.) bought this cotton (cloth)? 9. Yes, I have bought that cotton cloth. 10. Get out my hat please. 11. When are you (plu.) coming to my school? 12. We are coming to your school to-day. 13. Kindly hand me that pen. 14. Please polish this boot a little more. 15. Kindly close the window. 16. It is really a large shop. 17. Did you (plu.) receive our letter yesterday?

Vocabulary.

vakusoku, promise, agreement tou, to ask kuni, country

yakŭsoku suru, to promise, make an agreement sayo, * yes; that is so komban, to-night

The word to (with), must be placed after the name of a person to whom a promise is made; thus:

to komban Hiogo ye iku vakusoku shimashita

Watakushi wa kono okata I promised him to go to Hiogo to-night

^{*} See H. J. G., p. 148.

Exercise No. 34.

- 1. Anata wa konnichi dempō wo anata no kuni kara uketorimashita ka. 2. Sayo, watakushi wa dempō wo watakushi no haha kara uketorimashita. 3. Anata wa watakushi no tomodachi to myonichi Hakone ve iku yakusoku shimashita ka. 4. Ive, watakushi wa anata no otottsan to Hakone ve iku vakusoku shimashita. 5. Anata wa sono koto wo anata no betto ni toimashita ka. 6. Iye, watakushi wa sono koto wo mada toimasenanda. 7. Anata wa kesa anata no go shisoku ni tegami wo okurimashita ka. 8. Watakushi wa tegami wo sakuban okurimashita. 9. Naze anata no oba sama wa konnichi watakushi no ie ve ikimasen ka. 10. Watakushi no oba wa kesa Yokohama ve ikimashita kara apata no je ve ikimasen. 11. Anata wa kono uketori wo dare ni watashimasu ka. 12. Watakushi wa kono uketori wo watakushi no tomodachi ni okurimasu. 13. Itsu anata wa sono uketori wo kono okata ni watashimashita ka. 14. Sakuban watakushi wa sono uketori wo kono okata ni watashimashita,
- 1. Did you (sing.) promise that person to go to Tokio to-night? 2. No, I did not promise that person to go to Tokio to-night. 3. From whom did you receive this post-card? 4. I received that post-card from my father. 5. Where do you (plu.) live now? 6. We live in Kioto. 7. To whom do you send that receipt? 8. I send that receipt to my grandchild. 9. Did you ask your father (about) this matter? 10. No, I have not asked my father (about) this matter yet. 11. Did you (sing.) send a telegram to your uncle this morning? 12. Yes, I sent a telegram to my uncle. 13. Why do you not go to your uncle's house? 14. I do not go to my uncle's house because he has gone to Asakusa. 15. When did you hand-over the book to this person? 16. I handed-over that book to this person this morning.

Vocabulary.

jökisen, steamer jökisha, railway-train kŭsa, plant, herb haeru, to grow kaeru, to return (intrans.) asa-meshi, breakfast hiru-meshi, dinner bam-meshi, supper noru, to ride mata, or ni-do, twice san-do, thrice

Exercise No. 35.

1. Anata wa doko de watakushi no oji wo mimashita ka. 2. Watakushi wa anata no ojisama wo jōkisha de mimashita. 3. Anata wa kesa asa-meshi de tabemashita ka. 4. Hei, watakushi wa kesa asa-meshi wo tabemashita. 5. Anata wa konnichi Tokyo kara jokisha de kimashita ka mata jökisen de kimashita ka. 6. Watakushi wa jōkisha de kimashita. 7. Anata wa bammeshi ni itsudemo cha wo nomimasu ka. 8. Iye, watakushi wa bam-meshi ni kōhi nomimasu. 9. Anata no o mago wa ikutsu de gozaimasu ka. 10. Watakushi no mago wa ju-ichi de gozaimasu. 11. Anata wa hirumeshi ni nani wo tabemasu ka. 12. Watakushi wa hiru-meshi ni niku to sakana wo tahemasu. 13. Anata no haha sama wa itsu Yokohama kara kaerimasu ka. 14. Kesa watakushi no haha wa kaerimasu. 15. Anata wa konnichi Hiogo ye ikimasen ka. 16. Hei, * watakushi wa ikimasen.

1. What do you (sing.) eat at supper? 2. I eat fish and meat. 3. Did you ride in the steamer often? 4. No, I rode in the train twice. 5. This morning I got up early. 6. Does your (sing.) father like fish? 7. Yes, my father likes fish. 8. Did you (plu.) come here by steamer or train? 9. We came by train. 10. Is your (sing.) son in your house? 11. No, my son went to Hiogo last night. 12. I have seen your (sing.) aunt

^{*} See Footnote App. H. J. G., p. 40.

in Hakone. 13. When did you see my aunt in Hakone? 14. I saw your aunt three days ago. 15. Many plants grow in this garden. 16. Is (there) a railway in your (sing.) country? 17. (There) are railways in my country. 18. At what time do you (plu.) eat supper? 19. We eat supper at seven o'clock. 20. When will your (sing.) father return from Hiogo? 21. My father will return to-day.

Vocabulary.

miraremasu, * is or are seen or looked at miraremashĭta, was or were seen or looked at soshiraremasu, is or are jeered at utsu, to beat, to strike utaremasu, is or are beaten

mi ni, (in order) to see kiku, chrysanthemum shiba, turf, grass, lawn kishi, bank (of river) kutsu-ya, shoemaker hanahada, very homeru, to praise mata wa, † or

Exercise No. 36.

1. Sono kutsu-ya wa hito ni homeraremasu ka mata wa soshiraremasu ka. 2. Kono kutsu-ya wa hito ni homeraremasu. 3. Kono neko wa hito ni utaremasu ka. 4. Iye, kono neko wa hito ni utaremasen. 5. Kono musume wa hito ni miraremasu ka. 6. Kono musume wa sakujitsu hito ni miraremashita. 7. Doko de sono musume wa hito ni miraremashita ka. 8. Gakkō de miraremashita. 9. Kesa tenki ga yō gozaimasu ka, shiba ga kireini gozaimasho. 10. Anata wa kiku mi ni ikimashita ka. 11. Watakushi wa jōkisha de kiku mi ni ikimashita. 12. Dare ga yuri mi ni ikimasu ka. 13. Watakushi no tomodachi to watakushi ga yuri mi

[•] See H. J. G., p. 97 et seq.

[†] When two or more nouns or pronouns are connected by mata wa, the postposition ka is placed after the nouns or pronouns; thus, Watakushi ka mata wa anata ka ga mairimasu, I or you go.

ni ikimasu. 14. Yuri wa kireina hana de gozaimasu ka. 15. Yuri wa hanahada kireini gozaimasu. 16. Shiba wa doko ni gozaimasu ka. 17. Shiba wa kawa no kishi ni gozaimasu. 18. Shiba wa jōkisen kara miraremasu ka. 19. Hei, jōkisen kara miraremasu. 20. Sono kutsu-ya wa hito ni soshiraremasu ka. 21. Iye, kono kutsu-ya wa hito ni homeraremasu. 22. Itsudemo kireina musume wa hito ni miraremasu.

1. Where did you (sing.) go last night? 2. I went to see the lilies. 3. Are (there) lilies in the garden? 4. Yes, (there) are lilies in the garden. 5. Was this girl seen by the man yesterday? 6. Yes, this girl was seen by the man. 7. Where was that girl seen by the man? 8. Where is the grass? 9. (It) is on the bank of the river. 10. When did you (sing.) go to the school? 11. I went to the school yesterday. 12. How did you go to see the chrysanthemums? 13. I went in a steamer. 14. I do not go to see the chrysanthemums but my son goes. 15. Was that carpenter jeered-at by the bookseller? 16. No, that carpenter was not jeered-at by the bookseller. 17. Do you (sing.) write a post-card today? 18. I shall write a post-card to-morrow. 19. Many lilies grow in this garden.

Vocabulary.

| iku koto ga dekima- su;* ikemasu† | can | yomu koto ga deki- masu; yomemasu } can read |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--|
| | | masu; yomemasu f read |
| iku koto ga deki- | cannot | tadaima, immediately |
| masen; ikemasen | go | hai, fly (insect) |
| kaku koto ga deki- | can | yōji, business, affair |
| masu; kakemasu | write | kotoba, word |
| miru koto ga deki- | can | asa, morning |
| masu; miemasu | see | ban; yūgata, evening |

[•] See H. J. G., p. 101.

[†] See H. J. G., p. 103.

Exercise No. 37.

- 1. Anata wa hagaki ga kakemasu. 2. Watakushi wa tegami ga kakemasu. 3. Konnichi tera ye anata wa ikemasu ka. 4. Hei, watakushi wa konnichi tera ve iku koto ga dekimasu. 5. Sokoni chawan ga arimasu ka. 6. Iye, kokoni chawan wa arimasen. 7. Anata wa kono chiisana hai wo miru koto ga dekimasu ka. 8. Iye, sono hai wa miemasen. 9. Mata anata wa Hiogo ye ikimasu ka. 10. Hei, watakushi wa, yōji ga arimasu kara (because), Hiogo ye ikimasu. 11. Anata wa Hiogo kara (from) hayaku kaeru koto ga dekimasu ka. 12. Iye, watakushi wa hayaku kaeru koto ga dekimasen. 13. Anata wa kono hagaki wo yomu koto ga dekimasu ka. 14. Iye, watakushi wa sono hagaki wo vomu koto ga dekimasen. 15. Konnichi anata wa yuri mi ni iku koto ga dekimasu ka. 16. Watakushi wa konnichi yuri mi ni iku koto ga dekimasu. 17. Anata wa tadaima Tokyo ye iku koto ga dekimasu ka. 18. Watakushi wa itsudemo ikemasu.
- 1. Was this cat beaten by the girl last night? 2. Yes, this cat was beaten last night. 3. Have you (sing.) any business this morning? 4. No, I have not any business. 5. Can you (sing.) read this telegram? 6. I can read that telegram. 7. Can you (plu.) go to London in a steamer? 8. Yes, we can go to London in a steamer. 9. Can you (sing.) go to see the chrysanthemums every morning? 10. I can go to see the chrysanthemums every morning. 11. Where do you go every evening? 12. I go to see the chrysanthemums every evening. 13. Can you see this? 14. I can see this. 15. Can you (sing.) go to Kioto to-day? 16. I can go (there) immediately. 17. Can you read this Japanese word? 18. Yes, I can read (it). 19. Can you (sing.) write a post-card to-day? 20. Yes, I can write a post-card to-day.

Vocabulary.

iku koto ga dekima- could shĭta; ikemashĭta go mushi, insect kari, hunting (the chase) Doitsu, Germany

inaka, country (as opposed to town) sakura, cherry-tree Igirisu; Eikoku, England vuri, lily

Exercise No. 38.

- 1. Anata wa mainichi kari ni iku koto ga dekimasu ka. 2. Iye, watakushi wa mainichi kari ni iku koto wa dekimasen. 3. Anata wa kono hagaki wo yomu koto ga dekimashita ka. 4. Hei, sono hagaki wo yomu koto ga dekimashita. 5. Anata wa konnichi tera ye ikemasu ka. 6. Iye, watakushi wa konnichi ikemasen. 7. Anata wa sono mushi wo yoku miru koto ga dekimashita ka. 8. Hei, watakushi wa sore wo yoku miru koto ga dekimashita. 9. Anata wa sakuban Hiogo ye iku koto ga dekimashita ka. 10. Hei, dekimashita. 11. Itsu anata wa inaka ye iku koto ga dekimasu ka. 12. Kesa watakushi wa ikimasu. 13. Anata wa kesa inaka ye iku koto ga dekimasu ka. 14. Iye, kesa watakushi wa iku koto ga dekimasen. 15. Anata wa sakujitsu yuri mi ni iku koto ga dekimashita. 16. Sakujitsu vuri mi ni iku koto ga dekimashita.
- 1. Why could you (sing.) not go to see the cherry-trees yesterday? 2. I could not go to see the cherry-trees yesterday because I had business (say, because (there) was business). 3. When you (plu.) were in England did you go to London? 4. Yes, when we were in England we went to London. 5. When you were in Hiogo, were you able (could you) to go to see the park? 6. When I was in Hiogo I went in a train to see the park. 7. When did you go to a tailor? 8. I went to a tailor yesterday. 9. Were you able (could you) to go to a shoemaker yesterday? 10. Yes, I was able

to go to a shoemaker yesterday. 11. At what time can you go to Hakone to-day? 12. I can go to Hakone immediately. 13. How did you go to Hakone? 14. I went in a train.

Vocabulary.

iku koto ga dekimashō; | will or shall be able to go
iku koto ga dekimasumai; | will or shall not be able to go
ikemasumai | will or shall not be able to go
ikemasumai | will or shall not be able to go
ikemasumai | will or shall not be able to go
itsuyoi, strong | ŭme no hana, plum-bossom
hashi, bridge
rekishi, history | wataru, to traverse (ocean,
ime, plum | etc.)
ime-no-ki, plum-tree | kaze, wind (which blows)

Exercise No. 39.

1. Anata wa ume no hana wo mimashita ka. 2. Iye, watakushi wa ume no hana wo mimasen ga (but) kiku no hana wo mimashita. 3. Myōnichi watakushi wa sakura no hana wo miru koto ga dekimasho ka. 4. Hei, anata wa myönichi sakura no hana wo miru koto ga dekimasho. 5. Myönichi watakushi domo wa vuri no hana wo miru koto ga dekimasho ka. 6. Anata gata wa myonichi yuri no hana wo miru koto ga dekimasumai. 7. Anata wa Igirisu no kotoba wo hanasu koto ga dekimasu ka. 8. Watakushi wa Igirisu no kotoba wo sukoshi hanasu koto ga dekimasu. 9. Myōnichi jökisen de umi wo wataru koto ga dekimasho ka. 10. Hei, myönichi anata wa jökisen de wataru koto ga dekimasho. 11. Umi wo jökisen de wataru koto ga dekimasu ka. 12. Konnichi anata wa jökisen de wataru koto ga dekimasen. 13. Naze kesa wataru koto ga dekimasen. 14. Kesa wa kaze ga tsuyō gozaimasu kara (because), dekimasen. 15. Anata wa hashi wo koshiraeru koto ga dekimasu ka. 16. Hei, watakushi wa hashi wo koshiraeru koto ga dekimasu.

1. Will you (plu.) be able to go to Hakone next year? 2. We shall not be able to go to Hakone next year. 3. Shall we be able to go to Yokohama in a steamer to-morrow? 4. We shall be able to go to Yokohama in a steamer to-morrow. 5. Will you be able to see that tailor this evening? 6. Yes, I shall be able to see that tailor this evening. 7. Have you seen that beautiful girl? 8. I have seen that beautiful girl. 9. Will you be able to go to the college to-morrow? 10. Yes, I shall be able to go to Asakusa to-night? 12. Yes, my friend be able to go to Asakusa to-night. 13. Shall we be able to cross the river to-day? 14. Will you (sing.) be able to read this history to-morrow?

Vocabulary.

| kiku koto* kiki ni† } to hear | ike! go! (command) ite kudasai! go! (entreaty) |
|----------------------------------|--|
| yomu koto, yomi ni, } to read | mai-ban, every evening fujin, lady |
| miru koto, mi ni, } to see | koe, voice tezuma-tsŭkai, conjurer, jug- |
| soko, there | gler |
| miro! § see! (command) | moshinara (ba), ** if |
| mite kudasai! § see! (entreaty) | enzetsu, lecture, speech |
| | |

Exercise No. 40.

- 1. Anata wa doko ye rekishi wo yomi ni ikimasu ka.
- 2. Watakushi wa rekishi wo yomi ni gakkō ye ikimasu.
- 3. Anata wa Hiogo ye ikimasu nara, watakushi no segare no ie ye ite kudasai. 4. Anata wa uta wo kiku koto

^{*} See H. J. G., pp. 56, 83.

[†] This form of the Infinitive Mood is employed when it is governed by an intransitive verb. (See 1st sentence of the next exercise).

[§] See App. H. J. G., p. 40 and H. J. G., p. 90.

^{**} Moshi anata ga ikimasu nara, If you go. Often the word moshi is omitted; thus, Anata ga ikimasu nara. (See H. J. G., p. 88).

wo* sukimasu ka. 5. Hei, watakushi wa uta wo kiku koto wo sukimasu. 6. Kore wo miro! 7. Kore wo mite kudasai! 8. Soko ye ike! 9. Soko ye ite kudasai! 10. Tezuma-tsukai wo miru koto* wa hanahada omoshirō gozaimasu. 11. Anata wa kesa voji ga gozaimasen nara, watakushi no tegami wo mite kudasai. 12. Anata wa itsu uguisu no koe wo kiki ni ikimasu ka. 13. Watakushi wa uguisu no koe wo mai-ban kiki ni ikimasu. 14. Igirisu no musume wa gakkō ve iku koto wo sukimasu ka. 15. Hei, Igirisu no musume wa gakkō ye iku koto wo sukimasu. 16. Anata wa shibai ye iku koto wo sukimasu ka. 17. Hei, watakushi wa shibai ye iku koto wo sukimasu. 18. Enzetsu wo kiku koto wa hanahada yō gozaimasu. 19. Anata wa fujin no koe wo kiku koto wo sukimasu ka. 20. Watakushi wa fujin no koe wo kiku koto wo sukimasu.

1. Do you like to go to the park every day? 2. Yes, I like to do so. 3. If you go to Kioto kindly go to my friend's house. 4. Look at (entreaty) that bird! 5. Where do you (sing.) go to read the newspaper? 6. Will you be able to go to see the lilies to-morrow morning? 7. I shall not be able to go to see the lilies because I have business (there is business). 8. Do you like to read histories? 9. Yes, I like to read histories. 10. Look at that lady (command)! 11. Does your cousin like to hear an amusing lecture? 12. Yes, my cousin likes to hear an amusing lecture. 13. If you come to my school, look at (entreaty) my book. 14. Do you often go to see a conjurer? 15. I do not often go to see a conjurer, but I like to see a conjurer. 16. Will you be able to go to hear a lecture to-day? 17. No, I shall not be able to do so. 18. See that bird (entreaty)!

^{*} When used substantively the Infinitive Mood is followed by the postpositions just as an ordinary noun.

Vocabulary.

- o ide nasaru, to go
- o ide nasaren, do or does
- o ide nasareta, went or has gone
- o ide nasarenanda, did not go

The above forms are used to address the second person when respect is intended to be shown; * thus:

Doko ye anata wa o ide Where do you go? nasaru ka

instead of Doko ye anata wa ikimasu ka. In like manner are used the following:

- o kirai nasaru, to dislike
- o kangae nasaru, to think
- o yomi nasaru, to read
- o koshirae nasaru, to make goran nasaru, to see
- o kiki nasaru, to hear
- o tazune nasaru, to seek
- o uketori nasaru, to receive
- o nomi nasaru, to drink
- o ai nasaru, to meet

Exercise No. 41.

1. Anata wa kono chiisai neko wa o kirai nasaru ka.
2. Iye, watakushi wa sono neko wo sukimasu. 3. Kesa anata wa tegami wo o yomi nasaru ka. 4. Hei, watakushi wa tegami wo yomimasu. 5. Anata wa kesa doko ye o ide nasaru ka. 6. Watakushi wa Hakone ye ikimasu. 7. Konnichi anata wa watakushi no hagaki wo uketori nasareta ka. 8. Hei, watakushi wa anata no hagaki wo konnichi uketorimashita. 9. Anata wa sakuban Hiogo ye o ide nasareta ka. 10. Iye, watakushi wa sakuban Hiogo ye ikimasenanda. 11. Soko de anata wa nani wo otazune nasaru ka. 12. Watakushi wa watakushi no segare no fune wo tazunemasu. 13. Anata wa sakuban Yokohama ye o ide nasareta ka. 14. Iye, watakushi wa sakuban Yokohama ye ikimasenanda. 15. Anata ga kono kireina tokei wo okoshirae

[•] See H. J. G., p. 164.

nasareta ka. 16. Hei, watakushi ga koshiraemashita. 17. Anata wa cha wo o nomi nasaru ka. 18. Iye, watakushi wa cha wo nomimasen. 19. Anata wa nani wo sakuban goran nasareta ka. 20. Watakushi wa sakuban yuri wo mimashita. 21. Anata wa sakujitsu omoshiroi enzetsu wo o kiki nasareta ka. 22. Hei, sakujitsu watakushi wa omoshiroi enzetsu wo kikimashita.

1. Did you receive my telegram yesterday? 2. I did not receive your telegram yesterday. 3. Did you make that beautiful boat? 4. Yes, I made that boat. 5. What $(d\bar{o})$ do you think of this? 6. I think this good (yoi to). 7. What do you think (about) every morning? 8. I think of something about the pictures (ye no koto wo). 9. Did you hear an interesting lecture last night? 10. Yes, I heard an interesting lecture last night. 11. Did you not see the beautiful flowers in Tokio? 12. I saw the beautiful flowers in Tokio. 13. What do you drink every night? 14. I drink coffee every night. 15. Did you not drink wine last night? 16. I drank wine last night. 17. Do you go to see a groom to-day? 18. No, I go to see a tailor. 19. What did you read this morning? 20. I read (past tense) an amusing book this morning. 21. Did you dislike the park of Hakone? 22. I did not dislike it. 23. Have you not seen this book yet? 24. No, I have not seen (it).

Vocabulary.

- o ide nasaru koto ga dekimasu, can go
- o ide nasaru koto ga dekimasen, cannot go
- o ide nasaru koto ga dekimashita, could go
- o ide nasaru koto ga dekimasenanda, could not go

yakŭsha, aetor gedai, title (of play, etc.) tokoro, place, locality odori, dancing, a dance tezuma, juggling, jugglery kembutsu-nin, spectators ekaki, artist uchi, house (own)

ato de, after mae ni, previously, before ichiba. market

o taku, * house (another's) ... to iu ..., called † kawa, river

The student must bear in mind that relative pronouns are not used in conversation: thus:

Kore wa watakushi ga vomimashita tegami de I read (past tense) gozaimasu

This is the letter (which)

(C.f. however, H. J. G., p. 32).

Exercise No. 42.

1. Sakujitsu anata wa tezuma wo goran nasaru koto ga dekimashita ka. 2. Hei, dekimashita. 3. Kembutsunin ga takusan orimashita ka. 4. Kembutsu-nin ga takusan orimashita. 5. Sono ato de nani wo goran nasareta ka. 6. Sono ato de o taku ye o kaeri nasareta ka. 7. Komban anata wa shibai ye o ide nasaru koto ga dekimasu ka. 8. Nan' § to iu shibai no gedai de gozaimasu ka. 9. "Chū-shin-gura" to iu gedai de gozaimasu. 10. Nan' to iu yakusha ga Hiogo no shibai ni orimasu ka. 11. Nakayoshi to iu yakusha ga orimasu. 12. Nakayoshi wa watakushi ga mae ni mimashita yakusha de gozaimasu. 13. Myōnichi anata wa ichiba ye oide nasaru koto ga dekimasu ka. 14. Hei, watakushi wa iku koto ga dekimasu ga doko no ichiba ye anata wa o ide nasaru ka. 15. Watakushi wa kesa Kioto no ichiba ve ikimasho. 16. Komban anata wa Asakusa to iu tokoro ye o ide nasaru koto wa dekimasen ka. 17. Komban watakushi wa dekimasen. 18. Nan to iu uta wo o kiki nasareta ka. 19. "Asagao" to iu uta wo kikimashita. 20. Sono kawa wa nan' to iu?

^{*} See H. J. G., p 156.

[†] Amerika to iu kuni, a country called America. Tanaka to iu hito, a man called Tanaka

[§] Abbreviation of "nani."

1. What pictures did you see this morning? 2. Who painted them? 3. An artist called Tanaka painted them. 4. Were you able to go to the town called Osaka yesterday? 5. Yes, I was able to go (there). 6. Could you not go to see the dancing last night? 7. No, * I could not go to see the dancing, but I went to see a juggler. 8. Were you able to go to see the conjuring vesterday? 9. No, I was not able to go to see the conjuring yesterday, but I saw the dancing. 10. Did you return to your house after that? 11. No, I went to (see) a theatre after that. 12. Which (doko no) theatre did you go to? 13. I went to a theatre in Tokio. 14. What is the title? 15. It is a piece called "Kanzen-Yawa." 15. Is it interesting? 16. That is the letter which you read yesterday. 17. What is this book called? 18. It is called "Botan doro."

Vocabulary.

chō, street
mairu, to go (humble)
sayō, so, just so
hiroi, broad, wide
ki wo tsŭkeru, to pay attention, to take care
katai, hard, stiff
kitai, strange, queer
tara, cod-fish

mijikai, short (not long)
takai, high; dear (in price)
atsui, thick
nagai, long (not short)
kami, paper
agemasu, † give you, him, etc.
yarimasu , , , ,,
(less polite)
michi, road, way

Exercise No. 43.

1. Dōzo mo sukoshi kami wo kudasai. 2. Dōzo ki wo tsukete kudasai. 3. Takaku§ shite kudasai. 4.

[•] See App. H. J. G., p. 40.

[†] Watakushi wa kono hana wo anata ni agemasu, I give this flower to you. Dōzo sono hana wo kudasai, please give that flower to me.

[§] Kataku shite kudasai, please make it hard. (See H. J. G., pp. 116-119.

Mijikaku shite kudasai. 5. Motto * atsuku shite kudasai. 6. Motto hiroku shite kudasai. 7. Makoto ni kitai de gozaimasu. 8. Nagō gozaimasu ka. 9. Hirō gozaimasu ka. 10. Kore wa anata no ko (child) desu ka. 11. Hei, sayō de gozaimasu. 12. Ikutsu desu ka. 13. Chōdo nanatsu ni [narimasu. 14. Myōnichi wa are no tanjōbi de gozaimasu. 15. Gakkō ye o ide nasaru ka. 16. Hei, Totsuka chō no gakkō ye mairimasu. 17. Kono hon wa ikura desu ka. 18. Ni yen san-jū go sen de gozaimasu. 19. Kono sakana wa nan' desu ka. 20. Tara de gozaimasu. 21. Konnichi wa hiru-meshi wo ichi-ji ni tabemasho.

1. What meat is this? 2. It is beef. 3. How much is this silk? 4. It is three yen thirty sen. 5. We shall have our breakfast this morning at 8 o'clock. 6. Is this your daughter? 7. Yes, she is (it is so). 8. Does she go to school? 9. Yes, she goes to school in Hongo Street. 10. How old is she? 11. She is just eight. 12. To-day is her birthday. 13. That is indeed interesting. 14. Hand me that thick book, please. 15. I give you this white flower. 16. Please give me that long walking-stick. 17. Kindly make it short. 18. Please make it shorter. 19. Please pay attention. 20. Did you paint that beautiful picture? 21. Will you (plu.) be able to go to Asakusa next year? 22. We shall be able to do so (Dekimasho).

Vocabulary.

katana, sword korosu, to kill

minato, port, harbour mō sukoshi, a little more

When two (or more) verbs in an English sentence are joined by the conjunction "and," all the verbs in

^{*} Motto atsuku shite kudasai, please make it thicker. (See H. J. G., p. 128.)

the Japanese translation, except the last, assume the gerundial (or, in the classical language, the indefinite) form: thus:

Watakushi wa Hakone ye itte, yuri wo mite, sore kara kaerimasho, I shall go to Hakone, see the lilies and then come back.

Exercise No. 44.

- 1. Sore wa watakushi ga mita vuri de gozaimasu. * 2. Watakushi wa kono hagaki wo kaite 1 okurimasu, + 3. Kore wa Tokubei ga kaita 1 ye (picture) de gozaimasu ka. 4. Ive, sore wa Komuro to iu ekaki ga kaita ve de gozaimasu. 5. Watakushi wa sore wo itte? mimasho. 6. Sore wa watakushi ga kīta 3 enzetsu de gozaimasu. 7. Anata wa kesa Tokvo made aruite 4 oide nasaru ka. 8. Hei, watakushi wa kesa Tokyo made aruite ikimasu. 9. Anata wa Hakone ve o ide nasareta tokini vuri wo goran nasareta ka, 10. Ive, watakushi ga Hakone ve itta 2 tokini vuri wa mada gozarimasenanda. 11. Sono musume ga kono neko wo tataite 5 koroshimashita. 12. Kono hito ga sono inu wo katana de tsuite 6 koroshimashita. 13. Watakushi wa komban soko ye itte 2 sono niwa wo mimasho. 14. Watakushi wa sakujitsu Hiogo ye itte sone fujin wo mimashita. 15. Watakushi ga Yokohama ye ikimashita tokini minato ni takusan jökisen ga orimashita. 16. Kore wa watakushi ga sakuban aruita 4 michi de gozaimasu.
- 1. This merchant has beaten 5 this cat and killed it.
 2. I heard 3 the song and came back. 3. I went 2 there,

^{*} That is the lily (which) I have seen.

[†] I shall write this post-card and send (it).

¹ kaku, to paint, to write (see H. J. G., p. 67). 2 iku, to go. 3 kiku, to heur. 4 aruku, to walk. 5 tataku, to knock, to beat. 6 tsuku, to stab.

heard ¹ that song and came back. 4. I shall go ² there, to-night, hear ¹ that song and come back. 5. I shall paint ³ a picture and send it to my son. 6. When I went to Asakusa, I saw a small bird in the garden. 7. I went to Hakone and saw the lilies. 8. This girl heard that story and cried. ⁴ 9. That is the song I heard yesterday. 10. That is the post-card I wrote last night. 11. That is the letter we wrote. 12. Is this the girl who cried? 13. Please take care of this child. 14. Who wrote this letter? 15. That is the letter Seibun wrote. 16. Who sent that picture? 17. My father painted and sent it to me. 18. Please give me a little more meat? 19. That is not the child who cried yesterday.

Vocabulary.

kabe, mud-wall asagao, convolvulus saji, spoon shashin, photograph meirei, order (to servant) yōji, tooth-brush tanoshimu, to enjoy setomono, porcelain warau, to laugh kesa, this morning

Exercise No. 45.

1. Sore wa watakushi ga kono hon-ya de katta ⁵ shomotsu de gozaimasu. 2. Kore wa watakushi ga sakuban katta shashin de gozaimasu. 3. Sakuban watakushi ga katta saji wo kesa ushinaimashita. 4. Watakushi wa sono setomono wo katte, ⁵ kono fujin ni tanonde, ⁶ watakushi no segare ni okurimasho. 5. Anata wa kono budō-shu wo kononde ⁷ o nomi nasaru ka. 6. Watakushi wa kononde nomimasu. 7. Kono hito wa maiasa kono tokoro ye kite budō-shu wo nonde ⁸ tanoshimimasu. 8. Kore wa watakushi ga nonda ⁸ budō-shu de

¹ kiku, to hear. 2. iku, to go. 3 kaku. to paint. 4 naku, to cry or weep. 5 kau, to buy (see H. J. G., p. 65). 6. tanomu, to rely on (see H. J. G., p. 66). 7. konomu, to like. 8. nomu, to drink.

gozaimasu. 9. Watakushi wa sono koto wo kīte 1 (or kiite), hagaki ni kaite okurimashita. 10. Watakushi wa michi de sono hito ni atte 2 enzetsu wo kikimashita. 11. Kono hito wa watakushi ga sakuban Hiogo de atta 2 hito de gozaimasu. 12. Kireina asagao ga kabe ni hatte 3 orimasu. 13. Watakushi wa anata no meirei ni shitagatte 4 kono koto wo shimasho. 14. Kono gejo wa anata no meirei ni shitagatte kesa kono tokoro ye kimashita. 15. Kore wa watakushi ga sakuban ushinatta 5 yōji de gozaimasu.

1. That is the photograph I bought 6 in the shop last night. 2. I bought that spoon in this shop and sent it to you this morning. 3. That is the merchant I met 2 in the park yesterday. 4. I shall obey 4 your order and do this matter. 5. Does this lady like 7 tea and drink much? 6. Yes, this lady likes tea and drinks much. 7. This shoemaker has beaten this cat with a rope, stabbed it with a sword, and then killed it. 8. This is the town where I came this morning. 9. That girl heard this song and cried. 10. This girl heard an amusing lecture and laughed. 11. What did you write in the telegram which you sent to your father? 12. What did you see when you went to Tokio? 13. I saw pictures when I went to Tokio. 14. This is the watch I bought last night at Yokohama.

Vocabulary.

issho ni, together
to, with
agaru, to eat (polite)
yübin-kyoku, post-office
yübin, mail, post
masu, to increase (intrans.)
wasureru, to forget
hanji, judge

mochiron, certainly, of course sore kara, then, from then from that oboeru, to remember shitaku, preparations shitaku wo suru, to prepare, make ready bassuru, to punish

¹ kiku, to hear 2. au, to meet. 3 hau, to creep. 4 shitagau, to obey. 5 ushinau, to buy 7 konomu; to like.

Exercise No. 46.

- 1. Watakushi wa ano hito to issho ni ikimasu. 2. Watakushi wa tadaima hagaki wo kaite 1 yubin-kyoku ye okurimashita. 3. Sakuban anata wo hometa 2 hito wa sono hito de gozaimasu. 4. Sore kara ano hito wa uchi ve ikimashita. 5. Mochiron watakushi wa sō omoimashita. 6. Yuki ga tokete, 3 ike no midzu ga mashimashita. 7. Kore wa watakushi ga kesa uketotta 4 hagaki de gozaimasu. 8. Rekishi wo yoku yonde 5 kangaeta musume wa yonda 5 koto wo wasuremasen. 9. Maiasa watakushi wa kono tokoro ye kite, kireina sakura no hana wo mite 6 tanoshimimasu. 10. Anata wa gozen wo agarimashita ka. 11. Hei, ima hiru-meshi wo tabemashita. 12. Watakushi wa kesa hayaku okite, 7 shitaku wo shite, 8 kaerimasho. 13. O Matsu san wa omoshiroi onna de arimasu. 14. Watakushi wa kono machi ni tomatte 9 komban kaerimasho.
- 1. Shall we go together to the school? 2. Did you receive this book and read it last night? 3. I received this book last night and read it to-day. 4. Who punished that man? 5. The judge punished that man. 6. Will you have (eat) your dinner? 7. Yes, I will have my dinner now. 8. Is this the street (where) I have lost a watch and sought it last night? 9. Yes, this is the place where you have lost your watch. 10. Of course the merchant thought so. 11. I shall stay here, see this town, and then return. 12. Does this lady read that history and remember (it) well? 13. Yes, that lady reads that history, remembers it well and tells the girl what she has read (yonda koto). 14. O Haru san is a very beautiful girl. 15. This man goes to the college and hears the lecture. 16. I bought that book in this shop and sent it to my mother.

¹ kaku, to write. 2 homeru, to praise. 3 tokeru, to melt. 4 uketoru, to receive. 5 yomu, to read. 6 miru, to see. 7 okiru, to rise. 8 suru, to do. 9. tomaru. to stay.

PART II.

Note.—The Exercises in this part are considerably more difficult than those preceding, but nothing has been included but what is explained in Hossfeld's Japanese Grammar or in previous pages of the present work, and it has been deemed advisable, chiefly in the interests of those who may be studying without the aid of a master, to append to each Exercise an English translation in which, whenever it has been possible to render adequately a Japanese idiom, the English equivalent has been given rather than the strictly literal form of the phrases.

Vocabulary.

dekakeru, to start off, to go
out
kikoeru, to be audible, to be
able to hear
tsumori, intention

ni tsuite, about (relatively to)
gurai, ,, (approximately)
o tomo suru, to accompany
itadaku, * to receive

Exercise No. 47.

1. Eigo de wa kore wa nan' to iimasu ka. 2. 0 yobi nasaimashita ka. 3. Iye, yobimasen. 4. Mata kimashō. 5. Mata o ide nasai.† 6. Yokohama made no chinsen wa ikura? 7. Ano hito ni watashite kudasai. 8. Komban tenki ga yokereba, Hiogo ye ikō. 9. 0 ide nasaru naraba, o tomo shimashō. 10... ni tsuite, dō omoimasu ka. 11. Dono gurai desu ka. Ni sen gurai. Hachi ri gurai. 12. Warui no § da. 13. Ippai o agari nasaimasen ka. 14. Arigatō gozaimasu, itadakimashō. 15. Arigatō, itadakimasen. 16. Komban dekakeru tsumori da. ** 17. Omoshiroku kikoemasu. 18. Kikoemasen ka.

Translation.—1. What do you call this in English?
2. Did you call (to me)? 3. No, I did not call (to you).

<sup>See H. J. G, pp. 98, 99.
See H. J. G, p. 43.</sup>

[†] See H. J. G., pp. 166, 167.

^{••} See H. J. G., pp. 92, 106.

4. I will call again. 5. Kindly call again. 6. What is the fare to Yokohama? 7. Please hand it to him. 8. If it is fine to-night I shall go to Hiogo. 9. If you go I will accompany you. 10. What do you think about? 11. About how much? About two sens. About eight ri. 12. It is a bad one. 13. Will you take a drink? 14. Thanks, I will. 15. Thanks, I don't drink. 16. I intend to go out this evening. 17. It sounds amusing. 18. Can't you hear?

Vocabulary.

jōmae, lock (for fastening)
abura, oil
rampŭ, lamp
au, to fit, to suit
dochira, which (also "where")
dochira mo (with negative),
neither
dochira de mo, either
(ryokō-) menjō, passport

honyaku, translation honyaku suru, to translate kagi, key hanasu; iū, * to say tōchaku suru, to arrive yūbin-sen, mail-boat naka, inside tsutsumi, package, parcel (o) tenki, the weather

Exercise No. 48.

1. Nihon go ni honyaku shite kudasai. 2. Kono honyaku wa yoku gozaimasen. 3. Rampu ni abura ga nai. † 4. Yubin-sen wa tōchaku shimashita ka. 5. Dochira mo yoku na. 6. Dochira mo iranu. 7. Dochira ga yoroshiū gozaimashō. 8. Dochira de mo yoroshii. 9. Kore wa watakushi no menjō da. 10. Menjō wo o kaeshi nasai. 11. Menjō wa hako no naka ni haitte iru. 12. Kore wo o yomi nasai. 13. Mō kore wo yomimashita. 14. Nan' to itta? 15. Kore wa nan' to iū mono ka. 16. Dare de mo sō iimasu. 17. Kore wo dekiru ka. 18. Itsu dekimasu ka. 19. Kono kagi wa jōmae ni aimasen. 20. Kono tebukuro wa yoku aimasen.

^{*} See H. J. G., p. 65

1. Kindly translate this into Japanese. 2. This is not translated well. 3. There is no oil in the lamp.

4. Has the mail-boat arrived? 5. Neither (of them) is good. 6. I want neither of them. 7. Which (of the two) do you think will be the better? 8. Either (of them) will do. 9. Here is my passport. 10. Kindly return my passport. 11. My passport is in my box.

12. Please read this. 13. I have read this already.

14. What did you say? 15. What is this thing called?

16. Everybody says so. 17. Can you do this? 18. When can you do it? 19. This key does not fit the lock. 20. These gloves do not fit properly.

Vocabulary.

motte kuru, to bring (things)
koshiraeru, to make
haishaku suru,
kariru,
ökisa, size
motte iku, to take away, to
carry off
meishi, visiting-card
sumu, to dwell

osoi, late
...rusu desŭ or imasen, is
absent
shĭtaku wo suru, to get ready
mekura, blind (of sight)
shĭta, downstairs
tashĭka ni, certainly
haya-tsŭkegi, match (lucifer)
kasa, umbrella

Exercise No. 49.

1. Kami wo motte kite o kure. 2. Ano hito wa orimasen. 3. Ni sen wo haishaku shitai. 4. Ano kata wa kane wo kari ni kimashita. 5. Kagi wo koshiraete moraitai. 6. Osoku kaerimashita. 7. Dare ga kore wo shimashita ka. Watakushi ga shimashita. 8. Shitaku shite kudasai. 9. Sakuban made shitaku ga dekimasu. 10. Okisa wa dono kurai desu ka. 11. Kono ōkisa ni shite kudasai. 12. Ano o kata wa mekura de gozaimasu. 13. Dare ga watakushi no kasa wo motte ikimashita ka. 14. Watakushi ga shita ye motte mairimashita. 15. Motto ikimashō ka. 16. Kore wo shita ni motte

itte kudasaru koto ga dekimashō ka. 17. Meishi mo motte ikimashō. 18. Kore wa tashika ni watakushidomo ni desu ka. 19. Tashika ni sō de gozaimasu. 20. Haya-tsukegi wa doko ni arimasu ka. 21. Koko ni arimasu. 22. Doko ni sunde * irassharu?

1. Please bring me some paper. 2. He is absent. 3. I want to borrow two sen. 4. He has called to borrow (some) money. 5. I wish to have a key made. 6. I returned late. 7. Who did this? I did it. 8. Please get ready. 9. I can get (or get it) ready by to-night. 10. What is about the size? 11. Please make it this size. 12. That person is blind. 13. Who has taken my umbrella? 14. I took it downstairs. 15. Shall I take it away? 16. Can you carry this thing downstairs for me? 17. I must take some visiting-cards. 18. Is it certain that this is for us? 19. It is certainly so. 20. Where are the matches? 21. Here they are. 22. Where do you live?

Vocabulary.

naosu, to mend, to alter mizu-nomi, tumbler (glass) isogashii, busy dake, as...as moyasu, to burn (trans.) kitto, positively, without fail atsui, hot kinjitsu, in a few days yube, yesterday evening

kowasu, to break
hachi, bowl, pot
taisō, greatly, much, very
mina, all
konogoro, lately, recently
kawaru, to change (trans.)
sakari, in full bloom, in full
swing
shibaraku, for some time

Exercise No. 50.

1. Anata wa konogoro Hakone ye o ide nasarimashita ka. 2. Iye, shibaraku mairimasen. 3. Chōdo ima sakura ga sakari de gozaimasu. 4. Watakushidomo mo kinjitsu

^{*} See H. J. G., pp. 66.

mairimashō. 5. Dōka kore wo naoshite kudasai. 6. Jōmae wo naoshite moraitai. 7. Kono kimono wa sukoshi naosanakereba. 8. Dekiru dake hayaku naoshite kudasai. 9. Watakushi wa mizu-nomi wo kowashimashita. 10. Anata wa hachi wo kowashimashita ka. 11. Kono tegami wo mina moyashite kudasai. 12. Kitto mina moyashite kudasai. 13. O isogashiū gozaimasu ka. 14. O isogashiin ara yoroshiū gozaimasu. 15. Ano okata wa konogoro taisō kawarimashita. 16. Yūbe wa taisō atsukatta.

1. Have you been to Hakone lately? 2. No, I have not been for some time. 3. Just now the cherry-trees are in full bloom. 4. We, too, shall go in a few days. 5. Please mend this. 6. I wish to have the lock repaired. 7. This dress must be altered a little. 8. Please alter it as soon as you can. 9. I have broken my tumbler. 10. Did you break the bowl? 11. Please burn all these letters. 12. Be sure to burn them all. 13. Are you busy? 14. If you are busy, it does not matter. 15. She has changed very much recently. 16. It was very hot yesterday evening.

Vocabulary.

chūmon, order (at shop)
midzu,* water (cold)
yu, ,, (hot)
kazoeru, to count
hambun, half
kŭse, bad habit, trick
zehi, positively, really
sōdan, consultation
sōdan suru, to consult

shōbai, business, occupation
niru; uderu, to boil (solid
things)
wakasu, to boil (water)
(o) tsuri, change (small money)
atsuraeru, to order (at shop,
etc.)
ryōri, cooking (process)
ryōri suru, to cook

[•] Very cold water is termed hyakkoi midzu and hiya. Women say o hiya for "cold water." Water for washing the hands is called chodzu no yu.

Exercise No. 51.

- 1. Hon ga ikutsu arimasu ka choito kazoete kudasai.

 2. Mina kazoenai no deshō. 3. Midzu wo motte kite o kure. 4. O yu ga wakimashita. 5. O yu ga mada wakimasen. 6. O yu ga waita ka. 7. Kono koto wa ano hito to sōdan shite kudasai. 8. Chotto anata no hasami de kore wo kitte kudasai. 9. Hambun ni kitte kudasai. 10. O tsuri ga gozaimasu ka. 11. Watakushi wa zehi kono kuse wo naoshitai to omoimasu. 12. Ano hito wa ryōri ga dekimasu ka. 13. Ano hito no shōbai wa nan' desu ka. 14. Daiku de gozaimasu. 15. Kore wa tashika ni watakushi ga chūmon shita no de wa nai yō desu. 16. Watakushì wa kore wo atsuraemasen. 17. Chūmon suru koto ga dekinai. 18. Chūmon shimashō.
- 1. Please count how many books there are. 2. I do not think you have counted them all. 3. Bring me some water please. 4. The hot water is ready. 5. The hot water is not ready yet. 6. Is the hot water ready? 7. Kindly consult with him about this matter. 8. Cut this with your scissors please. 9. Please cut it in half. 10. Have you any change? 11. I must really cure myself of this bad habit. 12. Can that man cook? 13. What is that man's trade? 14. He is a carpenter. 15. This is quite different from what I ordered. 16. I did not order this. 17. I cannot give you an order. 18. I will give you an order.

Vocabulary.

hei, fence, hedge
kwaidō. meeting-house,
church, chapel
zannen, * regret, sorrow (for
one's own sake)
kinodoku, * regret, sorrow (for
another)

ashĭta, to-morrow
ashĭta no asa, to-morrow
morning
tabun, perhaps, probably
myōgonichi, day after tomorrow
hoka ni, besides

^{*} See H. J. G., p. 156.

chikai, near chikai uchi. soon dare ka, somebody (or other) tsumori, intention

itsu ka, some time (or other) mada, still

Exercise No. 52.

1. Makoto ni o kinodoku sama de gozaimasu. 2. Zannen desu ga ashita no asa wa isogashiū gozaimasu. 3. Daiku ni hei wo naosasetai desu. 4. Nani ka mada hoka ni naosaseru mono ga arimasu. 5. Anata wa watakushi no agemashita hon wo o vomi ni narimashita ka. 6. Kesa wa kwaidō ni osoku narimashita. 7. Anata wa kwaidō ni osoku narimasu. 8. Mata chikai uchi oide ni wa nararemasen ka. 9. Itsu ka ban ni oide ni naru koto ga dekimasu. 10. Itsu o ide ni narimasu ka. 11. Tabun dare ka wa mairimasho. 12. Dare mo konai darō* to omoimasu. 13. Watakushi wa myönichi ka myögonichi wa mairaremasen. 14. Ano hito wa doko kara kita ka. 15. Kono kimono wo naosasete o kure. 16. Komban dekakeru tsumori da.

1. I am indeed sorry for you. 2. I am sorry, but I shall be busy to-morrow morning. 3. I wish a carpenter to mend the fence. 4. Is there anything besides which is in need of repair? 5. Have you read any of the books which I gave you? 6. I was late for church this morning. 7. You will be late for church. 8. Can you not come again soon? 9. Can you not come some evening? 10. When can you come? 11. Perhaps somebody will come. 12. I do not think anyone will come. 13. I can come to-morrow or the day after. 14. Where does that man come from? 15. Please have these clothes mended. 16. I intend to start to-night.

^{*} See H. J. G., p. 92.

Vocabulary.

hikeshi, fire-brigade
ryūtosui, fire-engine
kesu, to extinguish
ichi nichi oki, every other day
mitsukeru, to find
migi, right (not left)
kesshite, positively, certainly;
(with neg.) never
kinjo, neighbourhood
dasu, to take out, to put outside
hoka no, another (different
one)
itameru, to injure (trans.)
itamu, to injure, to spoil
(intrans.)

mannaka, the middle
te, hand
shi nin, dead person
utagau, to doubt
konna, this kind of
dōgu, utensils, household effects
ueki, garden-plant
soto, exterior, out of doors
isogu, to hurry
ueru, to plant
yō, appearance, way, kind
yowai, weak
mukō, ** opposite
vameru, to put a stop to

Exercise No. 53.

1. Sakuban no kwaji wa uchi no kinjo de gozaimashita. 2. Ryūtosui mo hikeshi mo kimashita keredomo kesaremasen deshita. 3. Shi nin wa gozaimasen deshita ga dōgu wa mina yakemashita. 4. Kanda san wa ichi nichi oki ni o ide ni narimasu. 5. Watakushi ga vonda toki ni nani wo shite imashita ka. 6. Kesshite anata no kotoba wo utagaimasen. 7. Konna ni shite wa ikemasen. † 8. Omotta yori hayaku kaerimashita. 9. Hari ga mitsukarimashita ka. 10. Migi te no hikidashi no naka ni arimashō. 11. Hikidashi no naka ni arō to omoimasu. 12. Kono ueki ni midzu wo amari kakenai de oite o kure. 13. Samui kaze wa ueki ni waru gozaimasu. 14. Kono ueki wa yowatte-iru yō desu kara, soto ye deshite o kure. 15. Hoka no hachi ni ue-kaete o kure. 16. Ame ga yamimashitara kono ueki wo mukō no hana no uete aru mannaka ye uete o kure, 17. Kesa wa isoganakereba narimasen.

^{*} See also H. J. G., p. 18.

[†] See App. H. J. G., p. 75.

1. The fire last night was in the neighbourhood of our house. 2. The engines and firemen came but could not extinguish it. 3. No one was killed, but everything in the house was destroyed. 4. Mr. Kanda comes here every other day. 5. What were you doing when I called you? 6. I do not doubt your word. 7. This is not the way to do it. 8. I came back earlier than I expected. 9. Have you found any needles? 10. There are some in the right hand drawer. 11. I think you will find them in the drawer. 12. Do not put too much water on these plants. 13. The cold wind will chill the plants, 14. This plant is not thriving, so take it outside. 15. Please plant it in another pot. 16. When the rain has stopped, please put this plant in the middle of that flower-bed opposite. 17. I must hurry this morning.

Vocabulary.

dai, table (furniture)
iru; iriyō, to want, to desire*
zutsu, each, apiece
totemo, anyhow, in any case;
(with neg.) not at all, by
no means
koshi wo kakeru, to sit
akeru, to open

toru, to take
taka, amount
sōkei, whole amount
kakeru, to run
bakari, only
mazu, in the first place, first
mado, window
soba, alongside, by

Exercise No. 54.

1. Kore wa o iriyō desu ka. 2. Henji wo moraitai. 3. Kinu ga donokurai go iriyō de gozaimasu ka. 4. Nani ka ano hito wa yō desu ka. 5. Dai kara hon wo totte o kure. 6. Takusan o tori nasai, go iriyō dake o mochi nasai. 7. Dore mo kore mo sukoshi zutsu itadakimashō. 8. Kore wa anata no de gozaimasu ka. 9. Kore wa watakushi no de wa arimasen. 10. Sōkei wa ikura

See also App. H. J. G., p. 88.

desu? 11. Kore de wa totemo ikemasen. 12. Dekiru dake hayaku uchi ye kakete itte o kure. 13. Dōzo o kake nasai. 14. Watakushi no soba ni o kake nasai. 15. Mazu chotto o kake nasai. 16. To wo sukoshi akete oite kudasai. 17. Sochira no wa akenai de, kochira no wo akete kudasai. 18. Watakushi ga to wo akemashita. 19. Shita no bakari akete kudasai. 20. Jibun no ni irimasu. 21. Nani ka go iriyō de gozaimasu ka. 22. Arigatō nani mo irimasen.

1. Do you want this? 2. I want an answer. 3. How much silk do you want? 4. What does he want? 5. Please take the books off the table. 6. Take plenty; take as many as you want. 7. I will take a little of each. 8. Is this for you? 9. This is not for me. 10. What is the whole amount? 11. This will not do at all. 12. Run to the house as fast as you can. 13. Please sit down. 14. Please sit by me. 15. First (of all), please sit down a little. 16. Kindly leave the door partly open. 17. Please do not open that window; open the other one. 18. I opened the door. 19. Please open the blinds downstairs only. 20. I want it myself. 21. What do you want? 22. Thanks, I don't want anything.

Vocabulary.

shaberu, to chatter
iru,*
oru, } to dwell, to live, to be
moeru; yakeru, to burn
(intrans.)
hyaküshō, farmer, peasant
maku, to sow
asüko, there
na, name
tataku, to knock
neru, to sleep

natsu, summer
narasu, to ring (trans.)
tane, seed
hatake, vegetable field
kowasu, to break (trans.)
nemui, sleepy
hen, neighbourhood, locality
kane, bell
nagara, whilst
narau, to learn
yūbin, the post, mail

[•] See H. J. G., pp. 93, 111.

Exercise No. 55.

- 1. O tataki nasatta toki nemutte orimashita. 2. Dare ka matte imasu ka. 3. Konnichi wa Igirisu kara no yūbin wo matte orimasu. 4. Smith san ni yaru tegami wo kaite orimasu. 5. Naze sonna koto wo shite orimasu ka. 6. Nani ka moete oru no de wa arimasen ka. 7. Ie ga yakete orimasu. 8. Dare ka to wo tataite orimasu. 9. Watakushi no natsu no kimono wo shimatte orimashita. 10. Dare ka kane wo narashite orimasu. 11. Hyakushō ga hatake ni tane wo maite orimasu. 12. Dare ko koto wo kangaete imasu ka. 13. Asuko ni ie wo kowashite imasu. 14. Kono hen ni Kudō to iū na no hito ga sunde imasen ka. 15. Doko ni sunde orimasu ka. 16. Nihon no kotoba wo naratte orimasu. 17. Cha wo nomi * nagara shabette orimashita.
- 1. I was sleeping when you knocked. 2. Is any one waiting? 3. I am expecting the English mail to-day. 4. I am writing a letter to send to Miss Smith. 5. Why are you doing that? 6. Is there not something burning? 7. The house is on fire (is burning). 8. Some one is knocking at the door. 9. I have been putting away my summer clothing. 10. Some one is ringing. 11. The farmers are sowing their fields. 12 Whom are you thinking about? 13. They are breaking down that house. 14. Is there not a person called Kudō living in this locality? 15. Where is he living? 16. I am learning Japanese. 17. They were chattering whilst drinking (their tea, etc.).

Vocabulary.

ne! an interjection, (See H.
J. G., p. 153)
shimau, to finish, (See H. J.
G., p. 95)
tobu, to fly, to jump
eda, branch (of tree, river,
etc.)
ha, leaf (of tree)

^{*} The Indefinite Form used as a noun.

niwaka, sudden
taihen, very, extremely
furu, to fall (only of rain,
snow, etc.)
oya! an interjection (See H.
J. G., p. 153)
shio, salt
oishii, nice, tasty
kinō, yesterday

tsŭkau, to use, to employ mazui, nasty (to eat) ame, rain kekkō, splendid, delightful keshĭki, view, scenery, appearance ma! an interjection (See H. J. G., p. 152) kvō, to-day

Exercise No. 56.

- 1. Mata myōnichi o ide nasaru ne. 2. Ame ga futte kite kekkō de gozaimasu ne. 3. Ma, niwaka ni kaze ga fuite kimashita ne. 4. Taisō nagaku o kakari nasaimashita ne. 5. Shio wo wasuremashita ne. 6. Itsu mo taihen oishii desu ga kyō no wa mazui desu ne. 7. Anata ga kinō Sato san ga irasshita to iimashita, ne. 8. Kyō wa umi no keshiki wa taisō yō gozaimasu ne! 9. Taihen ni omoshirō gozaimashita. 10. Oya! kaette irasshita ne! 11. Ano kata no bōshi ga tonde shimaimashita. 12. Kono ueki no kareta eda to ha wo totte o shimai. 13. Mazu kore wo tsukatte shimaimashō. 14. Chotto watakushi no hon wo mite kudasai. 15. Ni hiki no uma ga kimasu. 16. Hako wo futatsu ni kowashite o kure.
- 1. You will come again to-morrow (won't you?). 2. How delightful to have rain again (isn't it?). 3. How suddenly the wind rose (didn't it?). 2. You have been a long time! 5. You have (gone and) forgotten the salt! 6. Usually it is very tasty but to-day it is nasty. 7. You told me Mr. Sato was here yesterday, (didn't you?). 8. How lovely the sea looks to-day (doesn't it?). 9. It was extremely interesting. 10. Oh! you are back again, then! 11. That man's hat has flown away. 12. Take the dead leaves and branches off that plant. 13. I will use this up first. 14. Please look at (examine) my book a moment. 15. Two horses are coming. 16. Kindly break the box into two pieces.

Vocabulary.

amari, * too much, too; (with neg.) not very yokei, † superfluity; (with neg.) not very, not much hataraki, work, action herasu, to lessen (trans.) byōki, ill, sick

tsükeru, to light
sugiru, to exceed
itamu, to hurt (intrans.)
itameru, ", " (trans.)
tsükiru, to be exhausted
yurui, loose
bakarashii, foolish, absurd

Exercise No. 57.

- 1. Amari yokei ni kudasaimashita. 2. Amari hayaku rampu wo tsukete wa ikemasen. 3. Amari omoshiroku gozaimasen. 4. Amari kaze ga tsuyoi desu kara, ueki ga itamimasu. 5. Amari kirei na yō de wa arimasen. 6. Watakushi no imōto wa konogoro wa amari yoku gozaimasen. 7. Amari hataraki ga sugimashita. 8. Amari tsukarete yasumaremasen. 9. Amari takusan desu kara, sukoshi herashite kudasai. 10. Amari rippa ni shinai de kudasai. 11. Amari yurū gozaimasu. 12. Atsusa wa amari kamaimasen. 13. Amari takai ga arimasen ka. 14. Amari osō gozaimasu. 15. Ima wa yokei na kana wa arimasen. 16. Amari tabete wa byōki ni naru.** 17. Sore wa amari yoku nai. 18. Sore wa amari bakarashii to omoimasu. 19. Anata wa amari o isogi de gozaimasu. 10. Amari hayō gozaimasu.
- 1. You have given me too much. 2. Do not light the lamp too soon. 3. It is not very interesting. 4. The

^{*} Kono heya wa amari chiisai, this room is too small. Amari omoshiroku nai, it is not very interesting.

[†] Yokei gozaimasen, there are not very many (or, there is not very much).

[§] Sugiru may be rendered by "too" or "too much" when placed after a verb or adjective; thus, nomi-sugiru, to drink too much; yosugiru, to be too good.

^{••} It will be observed from the example that the Gerund with *ca affixed, may be employed as an equivalent for the Conditional Form in -eba. Note, however, that -te *wa* has not always the force of the Conditional.

plant is injured because the wind is too strong. 5. They do not look so clean as I should like. 6. My sister is not very well lately. 7. You have done too much (or, You have exerted yourself too much). 8. I am too exhausted to rest. 9. There is too much, so lessen the quantity a little. 10. Do not make it too handsome. 11. It is too loose. 12. I do not mind the heat much. 13. Is it not too dear? 14. It is too late. 15. I have not much money at present. 16. You will become ill if you eat too much. 17. That is not good enough. 18. That would be very foolish I think. 19. You are in too much of a hurry. 20. It is too early.

Vocabulary.

bun, share, part
suki, fond, liking, (See H.
J. G., 36)
toru, to take, to pick
okashii; okashi na, absurd,
funny
kurai, dark, dim
shaberi, a chatterer, babbler
miru, to see

kasu, to lend
denshin-sen, telegraph-wire
tamaru, to endure
tomaru, to stop, to stay
tamaranai, too
tõi, far, distant
koi, dark (of colour)
sosõ de, accidentally
tobori, light (from lamp, etc.)

The following expressions will serve to show how the English "so" or "too" may sometimes be rendered:

Yu wa atsukute* tamaranai, Okashikute tamaranai The water is so hot (that)
I cannot bear it
It is really too absurd (lit.
being-funny, I....

Exercise No. 58.

Tokute arukemasen deshita.
 Kono rampu no tobori ga warukutte yoku mienai.
 Kurakute mienai.
 Ano hito wa oso-

^{*} This is the Gerund of the adjective atsui (see H. J. G., p. 121).

roshii o shaberi da. 6. Watakushi wa kodomo ga suki de gozaimasu. 7. Kore ga suki de gozaimasu. 8. Ano ribbon no iro wa taisō suki na iro de gozaimasu. 9. Itsu demo o suki na toki ni hon wo o kashi moshimashō. 10. Kore wa chōdo watakushi no suki na mono de gozaimasu. 11. O suki de gozaimasen ka. 12. Sakana to niku to dochira ga o suki de gozaimasu ka. 13. Tori wa denshin-sen ni tomaru no ga suki de gozaimasu. 14. Dochira ga o suki de gozaimasu. 15. Anata no ichiban o suki na no wo o tori nasai. 16. Kore wo o suki desu ka. 17. Hana ga o suki desu ka. 18. Watakushi no bun wa nani hodo desu ka. 19. Kore wa watakushi no bun da.

1. It was too far to walk (or, It was so far we could not walk). 2. The light from this lamp is so bad that I can hardly see. 3. It is so dark (that) I cannot see (or, It is too dark to see). 4. It was done quite accidentally. 5. He is an awful chatterer. 6. I am very fond of children. 7. I like this. 8. I like the colour of that ribbon. 9. I will lend you the book any time you like. 10. These (things) are what I like. 11. Don't you like them? 12. Which do you like best, fish or meat? 13. The birds like to stay on the telegraph-wires. 14. Which do you prefer? 15. Choose the one you like best. 16. Do you like this? 17. Are you fond of flowers? 18. What is my share? 19. This is my share.

Vocabulary.

hazu, * obligation, necessity haru, to stick (trans.) kuru, to come nobasu, to defer kotozuke, message awateru, to be flurried ataru, to be near semeru, to treat rigorously,
to press upon
ki, the spirits (of a person)
ireru, to insert, to put in
ki wo otosu, to let one's spirits
drop
otosu, to let fall

[•] See H. J. G., p. 15.

The following sentences will serve to exemplify an idiom of constant recurrence in which *ikenai*, "cannot go" (politely *ikemasen*) is employed in the sense of "(that) won't do," "(that) is no go":

Ki wo otoshite wa ikemasen,

Totemo ikemasen,

Ikenai koto shimashita.

You must not let your spirits drop (more lit. It won't do if you let your spirits drop)

It won't do at all (lit. anyhow cannot-go)

I have been and done a foolish thing (lit. can'tgo-thing have done)

Exercise No. 59.

1. Otoshite wa ikemasen. 2. Konna ni shite wa ikemasen. 3. Awatete wa ikemasen. 4. Watakushi no kotozuke wo wasurete wa ikemasen. 5. Sekitan wo sonna ni takusan irete wa ikemasen. 6. Kaze no ataru tokoro ni irasshite wa ikemasen. 7. Ano kata wo mite waratte wa ikemasen. 8. Mō irete wa ikemasen. 9. Akai no wa ikemasen. 10. Kore de wa ikemasen. 11. Dare ni mo hanashite wa ikemasen, 12. Konna chiisai niku-sashi de wa ikemasen. 13. Mada sore de ikemasen ka. 14. Nobasu koto ga kuse ni naru to ikemasen. 15. Mō konakereba naranai hazu da, 16. Mō jiki ni kuru hazu desu. 17. Ano kata wo semeru hazu wa nai no de gozaimasu. 18. Kono heya wa kami wo haru hazu de gozaimasu. 19. Kono kimono ga makoto ni yasui. Hanahada warui kara, yasui hazu da. 20. Sakujitsu iku hazu de arimashita. 21. Shirō hazu wa nai (lit. Will-know necessity is not). 22. Myönichi iku hazu desu. 23. Kore wa ji no da.

1. Don't drop it. 2. This is not the way to do this. 3. Don't get flurried. 4. Don't forget to give my message. 5. Do not put on much coal. 6. You must not sit in the draught. 7. Don't laugh at him. 8. You must not put any more in. 9. Red ones will not do. 10. This will not do. 11. Don't tell any one. 12. You have brought me too small a fork. 13. Have I not done enough? 14. To defer things is a bad habit. 15. It should have come by now. 16. He ought to be here immediately. 17. They ought not to press him so rigorously. 18. This room ought to be papered. 19. This dress is really cheap. It ought to be, for it is very bad. 20. He should have gone yesterday. 21. There is no necessity for his knowing (it). 22. He is to go to-morrow. 23. This is a good one.

Vocabulary.

yo, see H. J. G., pp. 52, 153
zo, see H. J. G., p. 153
shizuka (na) quiet
okureru, to be too late, not
to be in time
jikan, a period of time; hour
tema, trouble
tema ga toreru, to take time
and trouble

hima, an interval, leisure nureru, to get wet nurete iru, to be wet goro, * time, about toki, time (See H. J. G., p. 16) yohodo, plenty, a lot, very tariru, † to suffice, to be enough abunai, dangerous itsu demo, any time whatever

Exercise No. 60.

1. Nurashite wa ikenai yo. 2. Nurete imasu (or, Nuremashita). 3. Guzu-guzu suru hima wa nai zo! 4. Abunai yo! 5. Kowasu no wo mita yo! 6. Umo wo

^{*} As, kono goro, now; san-ji goro, about three o'clock.

[†] Tariru, to suffice, kariru, to borrow, and a few others are inflected according to the second conjugation by genuine Tokio usage, but some public speakers make them of the first conjugation (taru, karu, etc.).

butsu yori mo shizuka ni iku hō* ga yoroshii yo! 7. Ano kata wa motto mae ni sore wo moratta hazu desu yo. 8. Anata no tokei wa okurete imasu yo. 9. Watakushi ga ichido sono koto wo hanashimashita ga, ichido de takusan desu yo! 10. Wasurete wa narimasen yo. 11. Kita zo! 12. Itsu demo anata no yoi toki irasshite kudasai. 13. Watakushi wa anata wo yonda toki ni doko ni o ide nasaimashita ka. 14. Watakushi ga yonda toki ni nani wo shite imashita ka. 15. Igirisu no tomodachi ga jū-ni-ji ni mairimashō; sono toki ni o ide ga dekimasumai ka. 16. Soni toki nan' to osshaimashita ka. 17. Kisha ga okurete iru. 18. Anata no tokei de wa, nan-ji desu ka. 19. Nan-ji goro ni o ide nasaimasu ka. 20. Mada yohodo jikan ga arimasu. 21. Jikan wa tarimasen. 22. Amari tema wo toru.

1. Don't let it get wet. 2. I am (i.e. have become) wet. 3. There is no time for loitering. 4. Take care! It is dangerous (or, there is danger [crossing road, going on ice, etc.]). 5. (I tell you) I saw you break it! 6. I would rather go slowly than have the horse whipped so much. 7. She should have had (received) it before. 8. Your watch is slow. 9. I told him about it once: that should have been enough. 10. Don't forget to remember this. 11. Here he is! (or, Here he comes [lit. He has come]). 12. Come in whenever you please. 13. Where were you when I called you? 14. What were you doing when I called you? 15. An English friend is coming at twelve o'clock; will you not come then? 16. What did he say then? 17. The train is behind time. 18. What time is it by your watch? 19. At what time will you come? 20. There is plenty of time. 21. The time is too short. 22. You take too much time (about it, etc.).

^{*} See App. H. J. G., p. 84.

Vocabulary.

iu, to say, (See H. J. G., p. 65) susumeru, to urge, to recommend hajimeru, to begin (trans.) hajimete, * for the first time; never before hoka, besides; except; another place itasu, to do (See H. J. G., p. 79) aida, interval, time, while (See H. J. G., p. 16) kono aida, lately

shĭka, (with neg,) only, nothing but kakaru, † to take time (also, to cost) omoi, thought omoi no hoka, unexpectedly yasai-mono, vegetable yaoya, greengrocer, greengrocer's shop zonjiru, to know zonji, ½ knowledge kane, bell; money

Exercise No. 61.

1. Sono hoka wa nan' de gozaimasu ka. 2. Hoka no wo misete kudasai. 3. Ima wa yaoya ni wa nani ka hoka no vasai-mono wa arimasen ka. 4. Hoka ni nani mo arimasen ka. 5. Watakushi no hoka mina mairimashita. 6. Kore wo hoka ve vatte kudasai. 7. Hoka no toki ni shita hō ga yō gozaimashō. 8. Sore no hoka ni wa irimasen. 9. Hoka no shimbun de mo ii. 10. Nani ka hoka no koto wo kangaete orimashita. 11. Ei-go wo go-zonji desu ka. Iye, Nihon-go no hoka zoniimasen. 12. Hoka no wa irimasen, kore de voroshū gozaimasu. 13. Omoi no hoka yoku dekimashita. 14. Go fun no aida kane wo narashite orimashita. 15. Kono aida hajimete itte-mairimashita. 16. Sore wo kono aida ye kaki-irete kudasai. 17. Futsu ka no aida sukoshi bakari tabemashita. 18. Kono aida agemashita hon wo o yomi nasaimashita ka. 19. Sukoshi no aida shika kakarimasen.

[.] Gerund of hajimeru.

[†] Kakaru also frequently signifies "to be in place," "to hang," e.g. a picture.

[§] This is the Indefinite Form of zonjiru used substantively.

1. What else (is there) besides this? 2. Please show me some others. 3. Has not the greengrocer any other vegetable now besides this? 4. Is there nothing besides? 5. All (of them) went except me. 6. Please put this in another place (or, please put this away). 7. Another time would be better. 8. I do not wish for any but those. 9. Any other newspaper will do. 10. I was thinking of something else. 11. Do you know (speak) English? No, I only speak Japanese. 12. You need not get me another, this will do. 13. It is better than I expected (thought). 14. I have been ringing for five minutes. 15. I have never been there until lately. 16. Please insert it here between these two (words, etc.). 17. I have hardly eaten anything for two days. 18. Did you read the book I gave you recently? 19. It will only take a little while (to make, to do, etc.).

Vocabulary.

koto, * fact, act, thing (abs.)
mono, * thing (concrete)
muyami ni, recklessly
matsu, to wait
taihen, very
naku; hoeru, to bark
ökii; öki na, large
okosu, to rouse
shimai, the end
kiku, to ask, to enquire
namakeru, to behave idly
ninsoku, coolie
burei (na), rude, impertinent

kaneru, to be unable
katazukeru, to put away
naka-naka, very
subarashii, splendid
kamau, to matter; to meddle
with
kamaimasen, it doesn't matter
oshii, regrettable
zōsa, difficulty (always with
a neg.)
zuibun, a good deal, very,
pretty † (adv.)
kotozuke, message

^{*} See H. J. G., pp. 14, 56 (footnote), and 83. The difference between mono and koto must be carefully observed. Thus onaji mono signifies "the identical thing," "the very article," whilst onaji koto signifies "the same kind of thing"—the shape, colour, etc being the same but the actual object a different one.

[†] As in pretty well, etc.

daiji (na), important
yondokoronai, inevitable, unavoidable
negau, to request, to beg
iya (na), disagreeable, objectionable
kitanai; kitanarashii, dirty

negai, a request, desire

anna, that kind of
kao, face, countenance
seki, a cough
seki ga deru, to cough
wakaru, to understand, to
comprehend
tamaru, to accumulate, collect
(intrans.)

Exercise No. 62.

A.—1. Ano inu wa muyami ni hito ni hoyemasu. 2. Daiji na koto de gozaimasu. 3. Sono koto wo o kiki nasai. 4. Namakete oru koto wa dekimasen. 5. Yube wa taihen inu ga nakimashita koto ne! 6. Zōsa mo nai koto desu. 7. Zōsa gozaimasen. 8. Yondokoronai koto de gozaimasu. 9. Oshii koto desu ne! 10. Kono koto wo ano hito to sodan shite kudasai. 11. Naze sonna koto wo shite orimasu ka. 12. Ano hito no negaimasu koto wa zuibun ōki koto desu ne. 13. Kono koto wa tomodachi to sodan wo suru so desu. 14. Iya na mono da! 15. Konna koto no kotozuke wa iya de gozaimasu. 16. Anna koto wo shimasu to kaette kao ga kitanaku narimasu. 17. Kono seki wo naosu koto ga dekimasen. 18. Kono tabi wa anata no o negai wo kanaeru koto wa dekimasen. 19. Okiku narimashita koto! 20. Ano hito ni agetai mono ga arimasu. 21. Gin no mono wo migaite oite o kure. 22. Sonna koto wo itta koto wa arimasen. 23. Zuibun yoku utaimashita.

1. That dog barks at everybody. 2. It is important.
3. Please ask about it. 4. I cannot afford to be idle.
5. How the dogs barked last night! 6. It is not difficult.
7. There is no difficulty about it. 8. The matter is inevitable. 9. What a pity! 10. Please hold a consultation with him about the matter. 11. Why do you do that? 12. He demands a good deal. 13. He will consult

about the matter with his friends. 14. It is a disgusting thing! 15. I dislike to take such a message. 16. If you do that you will disfigure your face. 17. I cannot cure this cough. 18. This time I cannot grant your request. 19. How big he has become! 20. I have something for him. 21. Please clean the silverware. 22. I never said so. 23. She sang pretty well.

- **B.**—1. Matte oru koto wa kamaimasen. 2. Jiki ni naosu koto ga dekiru sō de gozaimasu. 3. Ano ninsoku wa dōmo burei na koto wo shimashita ne. 4. O shimai ni wa kangaeru koto wo yamete shimaimashita. 5. Dōmo* kyō mise ni rippa na mono ga takusan arimashita. 6. Atarashii mono no yō desu. 7. Mai-nichi tamaru mono wo dō katazukete yoi ka† wakarimasen. 8. Ano neko no hayai koto! 9. Tansu wa naka-naka subarashii mon' da ga, nedan ga amari takai. 10. Okosu koto wo wasurete wa ikenai yo! 11. Iku koto wa dekimashō§ ka. 12. Budō-shu wo nonda koto wa nai. 13. A! nemui koto! 14. Kono shomotsu no koto wa O Matsu san kara kikimashita. 15. Miru koto ga nai. 16. Sono yō na mono wa mita koto ga arimasen!
- 1. I do not mind waiting. 2. He says he can mend it easily. 3. That coolie was very impertinent. 4. He finally gave up the attempt. 5. There were such pretty things at the shop to-day. 6. That is just as good as new. 7. I cannot think what to do with the things that accumulate daily. 8. How quickly that cat runs! 9. This cabinet is magnificent but the price is too high. 10. Don't forget to rouse me. 11. Will it be possible

^{*} An interjection expressive of astonishment, enthusiasm, etc. corresponding to "My word," "By Jove," etc.

[†] For ka see App. H. J. G., p. 83.

[§] See H. J. G., p.p. 80-81.

to go? 12. I have never drunk wine. 13. Ah! how sleepy I am! 14. I have heard about this book from Miss Matsu. 15. I cannot see. 16. I never saw anything like it!

Vocabulary.

sazo, indeed, surely, doubtless kŭtabireru, to become tired kŭtabirete iru, to be tired saifu, purse ochiru, to fall ryō,* both susumeru, to urge, to recommend deru, to go out, to come out, to issue forth tōri, manner, way (See H. J. G., 151)

machigai, mistake, misunderstanding
hana-füki, pocket-handkerchief
itasu, to do
iu, to say
kare kore, more or less, about,
somewhere near
kimeru, to settle, to decide
ku-ji, nine o'clock
tabun, perhaps, probably
bakari, about, only

Exercise No. 63.

1. Kare kore ku-ji de gozaimasho.† 2. Kore wa O Yone san no o ane san no de gozaimashō. 3. Sazo o kutabire de gozaimashō. 4. Kore wa tabun nani ka no machigai de gozaimashō. 5. Watakushi ga hanafuki wo dasu toki ni saifu mo issho ni dete ochita no deshō. 6. Kono kimono wa sukoshi naosanakereba narimasen.§ 7. Dōka** itashimasen kereba narimasen. 8. Mō ichido shinakereba narimasen. 9. Kyō ichi nichi wa uchi no koto bakari wo shinakereba naranai. 10. Kono koto wo kimeru no ni wa ryō-hō wo kikanakereba narimasen. 11. Watakushi domo wa hachi-ji mae ni uchi wo denakereba narimasen. 12. Sugu ni kimenakereba narimasen. 13. O hanashi no tōri ni itashimashita. 14. Ano

^{*} As in ryō-hō, both sides; ryō-te, both hands; ryō-nin, both people.

[†] See H. J. G., p. 82.

[§] See H. J. G., p.p. 82-83.

[•] See App. H. J. G., p. 40.

hito wa dōshite watakushi no itta tōri ni shimasumai ka. 15. Ano kata wa nan' to iwaremashita* ka. Itsu mo no tōri de gozaimasu. 16. Anata no o susume no tōri ni itashimasu. 17. Mae ni mo itta tōri.... 18. Watakushi no iū tōri ni shite kudasai.

1. It must be about nine o'clock. 2. This must belong to Miss Yone's eldest sister. 3. You must be very tired. 4. There must be some mistake. 5. The purse must have come out and fallen when I took my handkerchief from my pocket. 6. This dress must be altered a little. 7. I must manage it somehow or other. 8. It must be done over again. 9. I must devote to-day to household matters. 10. I must hear both sides before I judge. 11. We must leave the house before eight o'clock. 12. I must settle it at once. 13. I did as you told me. 14. Why has the man not done as I told him? 15. What did he have to say? The same as usual. 16. I will do as you suggest. 17. As I have already said... 18. Please do as I tell you.

Vocabulary.

ka,† (see H. J. G., p. 38)
komaru, to be perplexed, to be
in a quandary
remonsui, lemonade
hō, side
bokŭshi, pastor, clergyman

to, door
homeru, to praise, to admire
tazuneru, to visit
kurō-pan, brown-bread
ōi, numerous, many
ue, the top of anything

 $H\overline{o}$ is frequently used with the meaning of the English word "one" or "ones," thus:

Kono h\overline katai,

This one is hard

^{*} See H. J. G., p. 65.

[†] When ka is employed to express a mere shade of doubt it may be translated by "may," "might," "perhaps," etc., as, Komban wa jökisen ga tsuku ka mo shirenai, perhaps the steamer will arrive tanight (lit. Steamer arrive tonight (?), (that) is-unknowable).

The phrase ... hō ga ii, "it will be good to ..."; "you had better ...", is often employed to replace the Imperative; thus:

Kō shĭta hō ga ii,

You had better do it like this (lit. thus did side is good)

In some contexts $h\bar{o}$ has no English equivalent, as for example in:

Anata no hō no to wa aite orimasu ka,

Is your door open? (lit. Is the door of your side open?)

Anata no hō ga o wakō gozaimasŭ,

You are younger than I (lit. Your side is young)

Exercise No. 64.

1. Kō shita hō ga yokarō.* 2. Kono hō ga yoroshii deshō. 3. Kono hō ga nagai. 4. Sono hō wa ō gozaimasu. 5. Iku yori wa ikanai hō ga yoroshii. 6. O kaeri nasatta hō ga yoroshii deshō. 7. Kodomo wa homerarete iru koto wo shiranai hō ga yō gozaimasu. 8. Hayaku suru hō ga yō gozaimasu. 9. Dō shita hō ga yō gozaimashō ka. 10. Shimai no hō no o hanashi wa wasuremashita. 11. Anata ga o tazune nasutta hō ga yō gozaimashō. 12. Sore no nai hō ga yoku miemasu. 13. Mado no ue no hō wo akete oite kudasai. 14. Sono hō ga yō gozaimasu. 15. O shimai no hō wa amari isogimashita. 16. Arigatō, remonsui no hō ga yoroshū gozaimasu. 17. Kuro-pan no hō ga yoroshii. 18. Anata no hō no kwaido no bokushi wa donata de gozaimasu ka. 19. Dō shita koto ka shirimasen. 20. Nani wo shite yoi ka komatte orimasu. 21. Dō hajimete ii ka wakarimasen. 22. Dare ka to ni iru ka mite o kure. 23. Kore wo dōshite suru no ka wakarimasen. 24. Donokurai da ka shirimasen.

[•] See H. J. G., p. 121.

25. Doko ni aru ka shirimasen. 26. Kioto ye ikō ka to omotte imasu. 27. Hiogo ye itte yaru hō ga ii ka mo shirenai.

1. You had probably better do it in this way (or I think you should do it like this). 2. This one will be the best, I think, 3. This one is long, 4. There are more of that sort than the others, 5. It is better not to go than to go. 6. You had better go away, I think. 7. A child should not know that it is admired. 8. The sooner it is done the better. 9. What is the best thing to be done? 10. I forget how the story ends. 11. You had better go and see her. 12. It looks better without. 13. Please open the window from the top. 14. That is better, 15. We hurried too much at the last, 16. I prefer lemonade, thanks. 17. I prefer brown bread. 18. Who is the pastor of your church? 19. I don't know what is the matter. 20. I am perplexed to know what to do. 21. I don't know how to begin this. 22. See if anybody is at the door. 23. I don't know how to do it. 24. I don't know how much. 25. I don't know where it is. 26. I am meditating a trip to Kioto. 27. Perhaps we had better order them from Hiogo.

Vocabulary.

makaru, to lower (in price)
tokoro, * place; address
tokoro-gaki, address (written)
ketchaku, final resolve, decision
narutake, as... as possible
sagasu, to seek, look for
kembutsu suru, to go to see
(sights, etc.)

kore kara, henceforward
gyosha, driver (of a carriage,
etc.)
de-kakeru, to set out, start off
moji; monji, a written character (specifically an ideograph)
tabi-bito, traveller
furo, bath

^{*} In familiar conversation tokoro often assumes the nigori, becoming dokoro.

nozomi, a wish yosasō na, having a good appearance futsugō na, inconvenient, bad uwasa, talk, gossip, rumour uwasa wo suru, to talk about

In addition to being employed to express its original concrete sense of "place," tokoro sometimes assumes grammatical functions perplexing to the beginner. Frequently, like koto, it is used to signify "a matter," "a subject," "a quality," or "a thing of the mind;" thus:

Omae no sakuban hanashita you last-night said tokoro de wa,

According to what you said last night

Kanda san wa dō suru how do tokoro wo mi-nasatta, see-did

What did you see Mr. Kanda do?

When preceded by Indicative tenses, tokoro often serves to convey the ideas rendered by the English "just as," "when," "while," "whereupon," and in these senses it is usually followed by ye; thus:

Chōdo kaeru tokoro ye exactty return junsa ga mieta policeman appeared

Just as I was going out a policeman appeared

Ano okata no uwasa wo gossip shĭte iru tokoro d'atta, doing We were just talking about him

Yonde mita tokoro ga... } Upon reading it...

At the commencement of a sentence tokoro de signifies "bye-the-bye," "thereupon," "and so;" whilst tokoro ga signifies "well then," "still," "all the same;" thus:

Tokoro de myŏ-asa furo
to-morrow-morning
ni hairitai,
wish-to-enter

myo-asa furo
to-morrow-morning
iritai,
-enter

Bye-the-bye, I want a
bath to-morrow morning

Tokoro ga sono asa ni..., Well then, on that (very)

Well then, on that (very) morning . . .

The use of tokoro in connection with relative clauses has already been referred to (see App. H. J. G., p. 53).

Exercise No. 65.

1. Tokoro wo sagasu made matte kudasai. 2. Soko ga daiji na tokoro de gozaimasu. 3. Anata no uwasa wo shite iru tokoro d'atta. 4. Doko ye de mo anata no nozomi no tokoro ye yukimasu. 5. Smith san no tokoro ye mairimasu. 6. Sayō mōshimashita tokoro ga... 7. O Yone san wa okkasan no tokoro ni irasshaimasu. 8. Mō abunai tokoro wa sugimashita ka. 9. Ninsoku wo youde futsugō na tokoro wo naosaseru ga ii. 10. Nihon ni wa tabi-bito ga kembutsu suru tokoro ga takusan gozaimasu. 11. Chōdo watakushi ga de-kakeru tokoro deshita. 12. Doko demo yosasõ na tokoro ye itte o kure. 13. Yosasō ni omoimasu. 14. Kanda san no tokoro ye hagaki wo kaite kudasai. 15. Ketchaku no tokoro wa ikura made makarimasu ka. 16. Nihon no moji de tokoro-gaki wo kaite kudasai. 17. Domo, futsugo na tokoro da! 18. Ano hito no tokoro-gaki wo kudasai. 19. Narutake havaku watakushi no tokoro ve oide. 20. Kono hon wa kore kara hoka no tokoro ni okimasho. 21. Ano kata no tokoro ni yukitai to omoimasu ga doko ni o sumai ka zonjimasen. 22. Watakushi no tokoro-gaki wa... de gozaimasen. 23. Iku tokoro wo gyosha ni mōshite o kure. 24. Watakushi no tokoro wa koko desu. 25. Yosasō na hito deshita. 26. Anata no tokoro wa doko desu ka (or, O taku wa dochira desu ka).

1. Please wait till I find the place. 2. That is the important point. 3. We were just talking about you. 4. I will go anywhere you please. 5. I am going to Mr. Smith's. 6. Upon my saving so ... 7. Miss Yone is at her mother's. 8. Has the crisis passed? 9. You had better get the coolie (cause the coolie) to come and mend the broken places. 10. There are many places in Japan that are visited by travellers. 11. I was just about to go out. 12. Please take me anywhere you like (to a 'riksha-man etc.) 13. I should think it would do. 14. Kindly write a post-card to Mr. Kanda. 15. What is the lowest price you will take*? 16. Kindly write down the address in Japanese. 17. What an inconvenient place! 18. Please give me his address. 19. Please come to my place as soon as you can. 20. I shall keep these books in another place for the future. 21. I would call on him, only I do not know where he lives. 22. My (written) address is ... 23. Please tell the driver where to take me. 24. This is my address. 25. He appeared to be a good fellow. 26. What is your address?

Vocabulary.

hoshii, desirous (see H. J. G., p. 36) hossuru, to desire, to wish namae, a (person's) name tatsu, to depart; to avoid Kwayōbi, Tuesday chigai, difference, mistake isha, doctor, physician sake, (Japanese) wine kanjō(-gaki), account, bill rei, politeness; thanks Kōgō, empress, queen consort

[·] Lit. "As for the final-resolve," etc.

oshieru, to teach, to show how nikai, second storey; upstairs stensho, * (railway-) station shōshō, a little chigau, to be mistaken, to be the wrong one

hata, flag gohan, rice: food: dinner shitsurei, rudeness, impertinence mochiron, of course, certainly mina, all

In Japanese the only kind of indirect narration is a locution consisting of the present tense with the words yo ni, literally "manner-in"; thus:

Tsune ni naosu vō ni Please tell Tsune to mend it tanonde o kure.

Mata irasshite kudasaru Did you tell him to call again? yō ni iimashita ka,

Usually, however, the Japanese avoid sentences containing one request embodied in another. For example, instead of saying "Tell Tsune to come here," they will generally prefer the simpler phrase "Call Tsune," viz.:

> Tsune wo yonde having-called come

(or, more respectfully, Tsune wo yonde kudasai!) and in preference to saving, "Tell the groom to come and mend the broken places," they will employ the causative: thus:

Betto wo vonde futsugō tokoro na having-called inconvenient ii naosaseru ga to-cause-to mend

(is)-good

Exercise No. 66.

1. O Matsu san ni sono kata no namae to tokoro to wo kiku yō ni itte kudasai. 2. Isha ga ano kata ni sake wo tatsu yō ni to iimashita. 3. Kwayōbi made ni kanjō-gaki

[.] Corruption from English. The correct word is Tei-sha-ba or Tei-sha-jo.

wo motte kuru vo ni to Okuro san ni itte-oite. 4. Sugi ni nikai ye motte kure yo ni o hanashi nasai. 5. Mina san ga koko ye irassharu yo ni itte kudasai. 6. Watakushi no oshienai mae wa shinai vo ni itte kudasai. 7. Tanaka san ga irasshitaraba o machi kudasaru vo ni hanashite o kure. 8. Tsune ni yoku kore wo wasurenai vo ni to itte o kure. 9. Kore wo Kanda san ni voku o rei wo itte kaesu vo ni to itte o kure. 10. Konnichi wa Kōgō sama no tanjōbi de gozaimasu kara hata wo dasu yō ni itte o kure. 11. Kurumaya ni stensho ni ikanai yō ni iūte kudasai. 12. Yone ni gohan wo sukoshi matsu vo ni to itte kudasai. 13. Shitsurei desu ga, shōshō o machi kudasaru yō ni to itte o kure. 14. Mizu ga hoshiū gozaimasu. 15. Mochiron kochira no hō wa hoshii desu. 16. Kore wa watakushi no hoshii to omotta no de wa gozaimasen. 17. Kore wa watakushi no hoshii no to wa chigaimasu. 18. Hoshii to omotte ita tokoro de gozaimasu. 19. Atarashii hana wo hoshii mono desu.

1. Please tell Miss Matsu to ask for his name and address. 2. The doctor has ordered him to abstain from wine. 3. Ask Mr. Okuro to bring in the accounts not later than Tuesday. 4. Tell him to bring it upstairs at once. 5. Please tell them all to come in here. 6. Please tell him not to do any more until I show him what I want. 7. If Mr. Tanaka comes, ask him, please, to wait. 8. Tell Tsune to be sure not to forget this. 9. Tell him to give this to Mr. Kanda with my thanks. 10. As it is the Empress' birthday, tell him to put out the flags. 11. Tell the 'rikshaman not to go to the station. 12. Ask Yone to put off dinner for a while, 13. Ask him to please excuse me a few moments: 14. I wish for some water. 15. Of course I want these more than those. 16. This is not the one I want. 17. This is not the kind I want. 18. I was just wishing for some. 19. I should like some fresh flowers.

Vocabulary.

sekkyō, sermon mondai, question; problem tame, sake no tame ni, for the sake of kyōshi, teacher itsu mo, any time, always jama, obstruction; hindrance nedan, price betsudan (no), special tomeru, to stop (trans.) techō, note-book

utsusu, to copy
yatou, to hire, engage
kufū, plan; advice
ta, rice-field
kau, to buy
toku, to loosen; to explain
ja, (see H. J. G., p. 35)
kippu, ticket
yameru, to put a stop to
oku, to put
kirei, neat, clean, pretty

The final and complete disposal of a question or matter may be expressed by the Gerund in conjunction with oku, to put; thus:

Kono sekkyō utsushite okitai,

Betsudan ni uchi wo kirei ni shite okitai, I wish to copy this sermon (so that I shall be sure of possessing it)

I am very particular about having my house clean (so let us have an understanding)

Exercise No. 67.

1. Amari takai ja arimasen ka. 2. Akari no jama ni wa* narimasen ka. 3. Hoka no toki made kono mondai wo nobashite okimashō. 4. Kore wa Totsuka-michi ja nai ka. 5. Kangaete oite kudasai. 6. Nihon ni wa ta ga takusan gozaimasu. 7. Kore wo itsu mo no techō ni tomete okimashō. 8. Kore de yoroshii ja nai ka. 9. Watakushi ni wa tokaremasen. 10. Ano ko no tame ni kyōshi wo yatote okimasu. 11. Sō ja nai (or, Sō ja gozaimasen). 12. Kippu wo katte okimashita. 13. Anata ni wa itsudemo ii kufū wo. 14. O shimai ni wa kangaeru

Ni wa expresses a greater degree of emphasis than ni alone.

koto wo yamete shimaimashita. 15. Sono nedan de wa kawaremasen. 16. Kore wa atarashii ja nai ka. 17. Mattaku furui no ga arimasu ka. 18. Yoroshii, sono nedan de kaimashō. 19. Sonna nedan de wa totemo ikemasen. 20. Sore wa sukoshi takai ja nai ka.

1. Is it not too dear? 2. Am I in your light? 3. We will put the matter off until another time. 4. Is not this the Totsuka road? 5. Kindly consider the question very carefully. 6. Rice-fields abound in Japan. 7. I must put this in my note-book (so as to be certain of remembering it). 8. Will not this do? 9. I cannot guess it (try how I may). 10. He employs the best teachers for that child. 11. That is not so. 12. I have bought my ticket (so that's settled). 13. You always give me good advice. 14. He gave up the attempt (after all). 15. I cannot buy at that price. 16. Why, this is new, isn't it? 17. Have you some really old ones? 18. Well, I will buy at that price. 19. Such a price is out of the question. 20. Is not that rather dear?

Vocabulary,

kawaisō, worthy of pity, in kokoro, heart (metaphoric.) karada, body (of living creadistress kŭsuri, medicine ture) kowasu, to break (trans.) nezumi, rat anshin, mental ease kotowari, a refusal anshin suru, to feel at ease nagusameru, to console, to kaeru, to return (intrans.) cheer ii-tsükeru, to order dake, only, merely

The tenses of the Indicative employed as adjectives are frequently followed by no which is probably in this sense an apocopated form of mono (thing) (cf. H. J. G., p. 44); thus:

Kowashita no wa wata- It i kushi de gozaimasen,

Kowasu no wo mita vo.

It was not I who broke it.

Why, I saw you break it!

Exercise No 68.

- 1. Inu no butareru no wa kawaisō de mite-iraremasen. 2. Ano nezumi ga toreta no de, mō taisō anshin shimashita. 3. O kotowari suru no wa zannen de gozaimasu keredomo, domo itashi yo ga gozaimasen. 4. Omae ga kowashita no ka. 5. Toki ni yotte wa kokoro no nagusamu koto wo suru no ga karada no kusuri desu. 6. Sore wo kimeru no wa watakushi-domo no suru koto de wa. 7. Kane wo narasu no wo wasuremashita. 8. Sekitan wo motto oku no hō ve vatte o kure. 9. Kore wa anata ni ageru no de gozaimasu. 10. Ano hito ni watakushi no hon wo yaru no wo wasurenai yo ni shite o kure. 11. Kore wo dōshite suru no ka wakarimasen. 12. Watakushi ga uchi ni orimashita no wo go zonji da to omotte imashita. 13. Watakushi no kaette-kita no wo anata ni wa wakatta ka do da ka to omotte imashita. 14. Watakushi no kaetta no wo shiraseru dake ni kane wo narashita no desu. 15. Tsune ga iitsukeru no wo wasureta no deshō ka. 16. Hiogo no Kanda san no tokoro ve dasu no de gozaimasu.
- 1. I cannot bear to see a dog beaten. 2. I am glad that rat has been caught. 3. I am sorry to refuse, but I cannot do it. 4. Was it you who broke it? 5. Sometimes to divert the mind is good for the body. 6. It does not devolve on us to settle it. 7. I forgot to ring. 8. Push the coal to the back of the grate. 9. This is for you. 10. Don't forget to give him my book. 11. I do not know how to do it. 12. I thought you knew I was at home. 13. I did not know whether you were aware that I had come back. 14. I merely rang to let you know I had returned. 15. Do you suppose Tsune forgot to order it? 16. It is to go to Mr. Kanda at Hiogo.

PART III.

READING EXERCISES.

Note.—The Extracts in this Part have been carefully selected from the writings of the best authors and special care has been taken to make the Readings progressive, beginning with easy and gradually proceeding to more difficult ones. Interlinear translations have been introduced into the earlier specimens and the student is recommended to adopt a similar course with the later pieces afterwards rendering them in idiomatic English. He should then retranslate them without the aid of the book and when translated, compare them with the original. No translation of the concluding Extracts has been given nor have the new words been inserted in the Vocabularies as at this stage the Student should be in a position to manipulate a Dictionary. Footnotes have, however, been appended in explanation of exceptionally difficult idiomatic constructions.

THE RAGMAN'S BARGAIN.

A lady having a cast-off garment which she desires to dispose of, calls a ragman to the door and the following conversation ensues:

Lady:-Choito! kudzuya san! kore wo totte a little ragman Mr. this o kure. Ragman:-He, he! haiken itashimashō; zuibun look give Yes will-do furubite soshite yogorete imasŭ having-b.-dirty is having-become-old and ikahodo ni itadakimasu*? Lady:-Omae mā funde how-much for receive You having-reckoned goran yo. Ragman:-He, he, hassen de wa ikaga 8-sen with 800 sama? Lady:-Bakana koto o ii de nai vo. Sore foolish thing say is-not de wa takakŭ te kirei mo moto formerly and pretty was with even dear

sonnani fumi-taosarete tamaru mono ka ne? being-knocked-down endure thing so-much Ragman:-He: moto wa takaku te kirei ni chigai formerly dear pretty arimasenu ga; kore ga chirimen nareba koso hassen but this crape because-it-is (emph.) 8-sen ni mo itadakimasu; sore de nakereba do shite he. receive that for if-were-not how having-done Lady:-Atarimae da ne: da kara watai * mo hassen ordinary it-is is because I de wa iyada to iunda, ne; jū go sen ni o shi; sore dislike saying is 45 son wa nai yo! Ragman:-Dō de omae ni with you to Loss is-not itashimashite-sore ja maido negaun'desu kara, jissen well then each time-ordering-is because 10-sen de voroshĭkuba he. ni itadakimashō. He. sore will-receive that with if-good Lady:-Shikata ga nai ne; motte o ide yo. do-side having-taken go is-not Kudzu ya no kago.

Free translation.

Lady.—Here, ragman! will you take this? Ragman.—Yes, Madam! kindly allow me to look at it. It is rather old and soiled; yes Madam; how much do you ask for it? L.—You set your price. R.—Yes, Madam; would eight cents satisfy you? L.—Don't talk nonsense: it was very expensive and handsome when it was new and I cannot let it be knocked down for so little as that. R.—Yes, Madam; probably when it was new it was expensive and handsome, but as it is crape I will give you eight sen for it; if that won't suit then of course... L.—Well, you have a right to fix your own price, but I, too, have a right to a say in the matter,

^{*} The use of watai for "I" is chiefly confined to women.

and I will not take eight sen. Say fifteen sen; you will not lose anything by it. R.—Madam, I really cannot... However, as you are a good customer I will give you ten sen for it. If that will satisfy you... L.—Well, I suppose it must be so, take it away.

A VISIT.

A pupil announces to her teacher the arrival of a gentleman. Pupil.—O shishō sama ve mōshi-agemasu. Tadaima teacher say-raise Yagiwara sama ga o ide ni narimashita ga, o ima come has-become ve o toshi moshimasho ka. Teacher.—E, nani? Eh! pass Yagiwara sama ga... O, sayō desu ka. Ima yori thus it-is wa ano oku no ko-zashiki ye go annai moshi-agete invitation back small-room kudasai. Sore kara suye ye iitsukete, o tomo no that after maid ordering shiu ni mo go shiu* wo dashite, oku ve mo itsumo wine put-out wo o mochi nasai yo. Hayaku nasaranu no o ryōri cooked-food take quickly to (ikenai) o isogi ka mo zonjimasenu yo. if hurry ? even not-know

Shinsō no gajīn.

Free translation.

Pupil.—Madam, I beg to say that Mr. Yagiwara has called. Shall I ask him into the sitting-room?

Teacher.—Eh! what? Mr. Yagiwara... Is that so? Do not ask him into the sitting-room but into the small room at the back. After that, order the servants to put

[•] See H. J. G., p. 160.

out wine for his retinue and set the usual refreshments at the back (part of house). You had better be quick for he may be in a hurry.

Note.—1. The application of sama to the visitor in place of the usual san denotes that he is a person of high rank.

2. Observe the highly respectful forms of address applied to the teacher (moshi-ageru, etc.) and the honorifies employed in speaking of the visitor, (o ide ni naru; go annai, etc.).

A FUTILE SEARCH.

A young man, Tasuke, is searching for his long-lost father, and hearing that he may be found at the residence of the daimio Toda, Tasuke applies to the guard of the gate there.

Tasuke.—Hai! gomen nasai. Ano—Toda sama no

o yashĭki wa koko de gozaimasu ka.

daimio's-house here is

Guard. - Toda sama no yashiki wa kochi da.

here is

Tasuke.—Sore de wa jiu-yo* nen mae ni kochi ye

kakayerareta Shiobara Kakuyemon to iu kata ga employed person

arimasu ka.

is

Guard.—Nani? Shiobara? hai, are wa jiu-san nen

mae ni shita-dzume ni natte, kono o yashiki ni country-station having-become this

wa oranŭ.

does-not-dwell

Tasuke.—O kuni wa Yashiu no Utsunomiya de Rodzuke

gozaimasu ka.

is

^{*} See H. J. G., p. 132.

Guard.—Mae wa Utsunomiya de atta ga, Matsudaira

Tonomo no kami dono to o kuni-kaye ni natte,

province-change having-become

ima de wa Hizen no Shimabara da.

now is

Tasuke.—Hizen no Shimabara to iu tokoro wa to

gozaimasu ka.

Guard.—Sō sa. Shimabara made wa, sam byaku
Yes as-far-as three hundred
ichi ri han aru na. (Tasuke falls down in a swoon
one half is
on hearing this.)

Shiobara Tasŭke (Yencho).

Free translation.

Tasuke.—Excuse me; is this the zashiki of daimio Toda?

Guard.—Yes, this is the zashiki of daimio Toda.

Tasuke.—Then there is a person here of the name of Shiobara Kakuyemon who entered employment fourteen years ago?

Guard.—Eh? Shiobara? Yes, he was transferred to our country-station thirteen years ago, and so does not live at this zashiki now.

Tasuke.—Your province is Utsunomiya in Kōdzuke is it not?

Guard.—Formerly it was Utsunomiya, but there has been an exchange with (Lord) Mutsudaira Tonomo no kami, and it is now Shimabara in Hizen.

Tasuke.—Is Shimabara in Hizen far away?

Guard.—Indeed it is. It is three hundred and one ri and a half to Shimabara.

A USELESS TALISMAN.

"Inu no hoeru toki 'tora' to iu ji wo te ni kaite nigitte oreba, hoen," to omae ni kiite, tonda me ni atta. Hohō! do shite?

Yube, yo fukete kara kaeru to, kame* ga wan-wan to hoe-kakaru yue, nigitta te wo dashitara, kore! konna ni kamereta.

Fū! Sōre wa, mada Nihon no ji wo shiran kame darō! Jogaku Soshi (adapted).

Free translation.

You told me that if a dog barked at anybody he would cease doing so if one wrote the Chinese character for "tiger" on the palm of the hand, and kept the fist closed. Well! I have undergone a fine experience from having listened to you.

Indeed! How is that?

Last evening, when I was returning home, an European dog commenced to bark and attack me, so I held out to him my clenched fist, and just see how I have been bitten!

Oh! then very likely it was a dog who did not understand the Japanese characters.†

SHINZABURŌ AND O TSUYU.

Yamamoto Shijō, a physician, has a friend Hagiwara Shinzaburō at whose house he calls one day saying:

"Kyō wa, tenki ga yoroshiū gozaimasu kara, Kameido no Gwaryōbai§ ye de-kakete, sono kaeri ni boku no chikazuki Iijima Heizaemon no bessō ye yorimashō.

^{*} kame is a corruption of "come here" and is the term applied to European dogs, because their masters so frequently use these two words in calling them.

[†] The efficacy of the Chinese character mentioned in this story, to avert the attacks of dogs is commonly believed in by the lower classes.

[§] A garden in Tokio famous for its plum-trees.

Ima mōshita Iijima no bessō ni wa, fujin bakari de,—sore wa! sore wa! yohodo beppin no o jōsama ni shinsetsu na jochū to tada futari-giri desu kara, jōdan de mo itte kimashō. Honto ni jōsama miru dake de mo kekkō na kurai de,—ume mo yoroshii ga, ugoki mo shinai, kuchi mo kikimasen. Fujin wa, kuchi mo kiku shi, ugoki mo shimasu. Tomokaku ki-tamae!" to sasoidashimashite, futari-zure de Gwaryōbai ye mairi, kaeri ni Iijima no bessō ye tachi-yorimashite (continued).

Free translation.

"As it is so fine today, let us go to see the plumblossoms at Kameido, and on the way back, call at the villa of a friend of mine, Iijima Heizaemon.

"In this villa there are only ladies, and, my word! there are but two of them,—a really beautiful girl and a good-hearted maid-servant so that we shall enjoy ourselves. The young lady is really lovely to gaze upon. No doubt the plum-blossoms are lovely too, but they do not move, they cannot talk, whereas women can both move and speak. At any rate, please come along!"

Thus saying he led him away, and they went off to see the plum-blossoms, and afterwards, on the way back, called in at Iijima's villa.

SHINZABURŌ AND O TSUYU (continued).

O Yone the maid, appears at the door, saying:

"Oya-oya! irrasshaimashi! Mā! anata hisashiku o mie nasaimasen kara, dō nasatta ka to omotte, maido o uwasa wo itashite orimashita. Dōzo kochira ye o hairi asobase!" to,—kirido wo akemashita kara, "Go men kudasai!" to, niwa-guchi kara zashiki ye tōrimashita. (O Yone goes out and presently returns saying:)

"O jōsama kara 'Nani mo gozaimasen ka, hon no

inaka-ryōri de ik-kon sashi-agemasu. Dōzo go yururi to meshi-agarimashite, ai-kawarazu anata no go jōdan wo ukagaitai' to osshaimasu."

· Shijō.—Dōmo! osore-irimashita. Kore wa, kore wa! o suimono! kekko! arigatō gozaimasu. Sakki kara reishu wa motte orimasu ga, o kanshu wa mata kakubetsu. Arigatō gozaimasu. Dōzo o jōsama ni mo irassharu yō ni. Kyō wa o niwa no ume ja nai. Jitsu wa, o jōsama wo... Iya! nani?

O Yone:—Ho-ho-ho!—Tadaima sayō mōshi-agemashita ga, o tsure no o kata wo go zonji ga nai mono desu kara, 'Ma ga warui,' to osshaimasu kara,—'Sonnara, o yoshi asobase!' to mōshi-agemasu to—'Sore de mo, itte mitai' to osshaimasu no!" * (continued).

Free translation.

"Well, well! Pray come in! Why, it is so long since we had the pleasure of seeing you that we were wondering what had become of you, and we have been talking about you constantly. Please come in this way."—And thus saying, she opened the gate so that the visitors, with a "By your leave," went through the garden-gate into the house. (O Yone goes out and presently returns saying:)

"My mistress requests me to say that, although she has nothing fit to offer you, she desires you to take a glass of wine and a little of our poor fare. She trusts you will take your own time over it, and let her have the pleasure of your interesting conversation, as on previous occasions.

Shijō.—Indeed! I am overwhelmed by so much courtesy. Well! well! here is soup! Magnificent! Thanks!

^{*} Frequently in familiar conversation, no is used as a final particle corresponding to the English "and so there!" or "and now what do you think about that?"

We have already had cold liquor with us but this hot wine is indeed an especial treat. Thanks very much! Kindly ask your young mistress if she, too, will favour us with her presence. It was not for the plum-blossoms in your garden that we called to-day. Really, it was the young lady whom... Why, what is it?"

O Yone (laughing).—"So I informed her just now, but she said that she felt embarrassed, as she does not know the gentlemen who accompanies you. When, however, I replied 'Then refuse to see him' she said 'But I wish to see him all the same'."

SHINZABURŌ AND O TSUYU (continued).

Shijō.—Iya! kore wa boku no shin no chikazuki de, chikuba no tomo to mōshite mo yoroshii kurai na mono de, go enryo ni wa oyobimasen. Dōzo chotto jōsama ni o me ni kakaritakute mairimashita" to iu to,—O Yone wa yagate o jōsama wo tsurete mairimasu to,—o jōsama wa hazukashisō ni O Yone no ushiro suwatte, kuchi no uchi de "Shijō san! irasshaimashi!" to itta-giri de,—O Yone ga kochira ye kureba, kochira ye iki; achira ye ikeba, achira ye iki; shijū O Yone no ushiro ni bakari kuttsuite orimasu to,—

Shijō.—Kore wa! kore wa! Jōsama! Sono nochi wa, zonji-nagara go busata itashimashita. Itsu mo o kawari mo gozaimasen de, kekkō de gozaimasu. Kono hito wa, boku no chikazuki de, Hagiwara Shinzaburō to mōshimasu. Dokushin-mono de gozaimasu. Kyō wa hakarazu tsuremashite, go chisō ni nari, osore-irimasu. Chotto o chikazuki no tame, o sakazuki wo chōdai itasasemashō.— Oya! nan' da ka? Kore de wa, go konrei no sakazuki no yō de gozaimasu—to, sukoshi mo togire naku torimaki wo itashite orimasu to,—o jōsama wa, hazukashii

ga, mata ureshikute, Hagiwara Shinzaburō wo yokome de jiro-jiro minai furi wo shi-nagara mite orimasu to,—'ki ga areba, me mo kuchi hodo ni mono wo iu tatoe no tōri, Shinzaburō mo jōsama no yoi kiryō ni mi-torete, muchū ni natte orimasu. Sō kō suru uchi ni, yūkei ni narimashita kara,

Shinzaburō.—Kore wa hajimete ukagaimashite, hakarazu go chisō ni narimashita. Mō o itoma itashimasu." (continued)

Free translation.

Shijō.—Why, there is no need for her to be bashful. This gentleman is a very intimate friend of mine and it would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that we played together as children. We have come with the most sincere desire to see her if only for a few minutes.

After Shijō had thus spoken, O Yone led in her young mistress who, it was easy to see, was so shy that, after welcoming Shijō in a low voice from her seat behind O Yone, she was silent, and remained close to O Yone, moving to and fro as the latter shifted her position.

"Well, really, Miss O Tsuyu!" exclaimed Shijō, "I am aware that I have been a fearfully long time in coming to see you. I am charmed to find you as well in health as ever. This is my friend, Hagiwara Shinzaburō; he is a bachelor. Happening to bring him with me today, we have been hospitably entertained, and are overcome with gratitude. Allow me to offer you the wine-cup, just to celebrate the making of a fresh acquaintance. Ha! ha! what can this be? At all events, it appears as though we were celebrating a marriage!" * And as he thus continued to keep the interest from flagging,

^{*} Sake-drinking forms a prominent part of marriage festivities in Japan.

the young lady, although bashful, was pleased too, and, while pretending not to look at Hagiwara Shinzaburō, was casting sheep's-eyes at him; and, in illustration of the proverb—'where the desire is, the eyes can signify as much as the mouth,' Shinzaburō equally, captivated by the lady's charms, seemed to be in a dream.

Well, with all this, the evening was drawing in, so Shinzaburō said: "Many thanks for your kind hospitality at this my first visit, but I must now be taking leave."

SHINZABURŌ AND O TSUYU (concluded).

O Yone.—Anata! mada o hayō gozaimasu. Motto sotto go yururi asobashimase"—to, o jōsama no kokoroarige no yōsu wo sasshi, iro-iro to todomete orimasu to, Shinzaburō mo, kokoro no uchi wa omoi wo kakete orimasu ga, mada seken naremasen yue moji-moji shite:

"Arigatō zonjimasu. Shikashi yo ni irimasu to, taku no mono anjimasu yue, mata kasanete ukagaimasu" to, kotoba wo nokoshite, tachi-kakemashita kara.

Shijō:—Sayōnara, o itoma mōshimasu. Kyō wa iro-iro go chisō ni narimashite, arigatō gozaimasu. Izure kinjitsu, o rei kata-gata, o ukagai moshimasu.—Sā! Hagiwara Kun, o tomo itashimashō" to,—jibun wa katte narete orimasu kara, O Yone to jōdan ii-nagara, genkwa no hō ye mairimasu... Futari wa ki wo kikashi, o jōsama to Shinzaburō wo ato ni nokoshi, jodan-majiri ni iro-iro no hanashi wo shi-nagara, saki ye mairimashita.

Ato ni Shinzaburō wa o jōsama ni okurare-nagara, hito-me no nai no wo saiwai ni, hazukashisa wo korarete, kogoe de nani ka kuchi-yakusoku wo itashimashita kara, O Tsuyu Sama wa hazukashisō ni:

"Anata! Sore de wa, mata kitto o ide kudasaremashi! Kite kudasaranakereba, watakushi wa shinde shimaimasu yo!" to,—muryō no jō wo fukunde, omoi-kitte moshimashita.

O Yone.—Sayōnara! konnichi wa makoto ni o sōsō sama. Sayōnara!" to,—Shijō, Shinzaburō no ryō-nin wa, uchi-tsure-datte kaerimashita.

Botan Doro (Yencho) [adapted].

Free translation.

"O!" exclaimed O Yone, desiring to detain the young fellow, for she had noticed her mistress's infatuation, "it is early yet. Pray do not be in such a hurry."

Shinzaburo, too, at the bottom was in love, but as he was still unskilled in the ways of the world, he was confused, and said: "Many thanks; but when night comes my people get anxious about me; so I will call again another time."

Thus saying, he prepared to leave. So Shijō said:

"Well, we will take our leave; many thanks for all your kindness to us today; we shall certainly come again in a few days to thank you.—Come Mr. Hagiwara! we will go!" and thereupon, knowing as he did, the way about the house, he proceeded towards the entrance joking with O Yone all the time... In this manner the two displayed their tact, talking and joking about all kinds of things as they walked on in the direction of the entrance, and leaving the young lady of the house behind with Shinzaburō. The latter, who was shown the way by the lady, was only too pleased to see that nobody was near, so, putting aside his bashfulness, in a low voice he poured some vow into O Tsuyu's ear making her seem shy and answer: "Oh, then, pray, come again! If you do not, I shall certainly die." Thus did she speak, with the most tender accents.

"Goodbye!" exclaimed O Yone. "Pray pardon the meanness of our hospitality today. Goodbye!"—and on this Shijō and Shinzaburō went away together.

FLEETING FASHION.

Wakai otoko ga futari Fukiya-chō no Eri-zen no mise-saki de iki-aimashita tokoro ga, hitori wa awata-dashiku te wo futte, "Kimi ni wa iro-iro o hanashi mo arimasu ga,—ima kyūyō ga dekite, kitaku suru tokoro desu¹ kara, izure kinjitsu o tazune moshimashō" to iu to,—dōmo sono yōsu ga hen da kara, hitori wa odoroite, "Kyūyō to wa,² go byōnin de mo aru n'³ desu ka," to kikimashitara,—hitori wa, warai-nagara: "Ie! kanai ni tanomareta hayari no han-eri wo ima kono mise de kaimashita ga,—⁴ tochū de temadotte iru uchi ni ryūkō-okure, ni naru to, taihen desu kara, tachi-banashi mo o kotowari mōshimashita no sa!"

Jogaku Sōshi (adapted).

Free translation.

Two young fellows having chanced to meet before a haberdasher's shop in Fükiya Street, one of them waved his hand hastily, and exclaimed: "I have much to say to you, but as pressing business demands my presence at home just now, I must defer our conversation for a few days, when I will call to see you at your home." The other, surprised at his friend's curious excitement, asked him what this pressing business was,—if he intended to say, for example, that any one in the family had fallen ill. "Oh! no," answered the first young fellow, laughing; "I have just been buying here a sort of kerchief which my wife desired me to get for her, and the reason

¹ kitaku suru tokoro desŭ, I am just on my way home (cf. App. H. J. G., p. 86). 2 lit. as-for (your saying) that (there is) pressing business. 3 n' is here an abbreviation of no employed as an equivalent for koto (cf. App. H. J. G., p. 79). 4 the remaining portion of the anecdote is, literally, for (it) is dreadful if (she) becomes to lateness-of-fashion, whilst (I) am taking-time in the road-centre, I refused even standing-speaking. No is here emphatic (cf. App. H. J. G., p. 101).

of my observing that I could not stop and talk to you now, is that it would be a dreadful thing if she were to fall behind the fashion while I was loitering on the way."

AN EXAMPLE OF PATIENCE.

Mukashi, Rokusuke to iu otoko ga atte, nanigoto ni mo, hara wo tateru to iu koto ga nakute ikani mo kannin-zuvoi tokoro kara, 1 yo no hito ga, adana shite "Kannin no Rokusuke! Kannin no Rokusuke!" to yonde orimashita. Shikaru ni, kono Rokusuke ga 2 kannin-zuyoi no wo yo no hito ga mina homeru no wo kinjo no warui mono ga gohara ni omote: "Rokusuke wo ichiban komarasete yarō," to, aru hi no koto, onaji akutō ga iū nin bakari uchi-vori, ii-awashite, 3 Rokusuke ga aruite kaeru ushiro kara tsukete itte 4 dashi-nuke ni nigiri; kobushi wo katamete, Rokusuke no atama wo poka-poka to to 5 bakari naguri-tsuketa keredomo,-Rokusuke wa sumashi-konde 6 iku kara, mata, hashiriyotte, kondo wa, shi go nin kakatte, oyoso go roku iu mo naguri-tsuketa keredomo,-Rokusuke wa yahari sumashi-konde yuku no de, -akutō-domo wa: "Koitsu-me, kore de mo, nan' to mo iwanu ka," to, mina mina tachi-yotte, kondo wa, kazu kagiri naku, mecha-mecha ni poka-poka to naguri-tsuketa keredomo,-Rokusuku wa yahari sumashi-konde, kakubetsu okoru vo na keshiki mo nai no de, sasuga no akutō mo osore-itte: "Sate mo! Sate mo! Rokusuke dono! kikō 7 wa, ika naru jutsu ga atte, kaku made ni yoku kannin ga dekimasu ka. Chōchaku ni au to iūte mo, itsutsu va tō nara, kannin mo dekiyō keredomo, ima nazo 8 wa, kikō no atama wo

¹ tokoro kara, on account of. 2 ga has here its primary signification of no (of) [See H. J. G., p. 36.] 3 ii-awashite, planning together, laying their heads together. 4 Note this Japanese idiom: "Aruite kaeru ushiro kara" for "Aruite kaette ita tokoro ga, ushiro kara." 5 tō, ten blows. 6 sumashi-konde, full of indifference. 7 kikō, or auata. 8 nazo, or nado.

oyoso go roppyaku mo butta de arō ni, sukoshi mo ganshoku¹ wo henzezu, kannin shite, sumashi-konde oru to iu no wa, ningen no waza to wa mienai ga, sadameshi kijutsu² no aru koto de arō. Kono ue wa, washi-ra no tsumi wo yurushite, dōka, sono kannin no shiyō wo oshiete kudasai" to iu to,—Rokusuke wa: "Ha-ha!" to waratte: "Iya! Nani mo kannin suru no ni, muzukashii denju³ mo, kijutsu mo, nan ni mo nai. Tatoi watakushi ga, atama wo go hyaku butarete mo, roppyaku nagurarete mo, kannin suru no wa, tatta hitotsu zutsu de aru" to iūta no ni,—akutō-domo mo kampuku shite: "He-hē! Naruhodo! Sō desu ka. Watakushi-domo mo, kore kara kono ichi gon⁴ wo mamorimashō" to iūte, sore kara, ono-ono kokoro wo aratameta to iu hanashi ga gozaimasu.

Mono-shiri-gao.

THE FINANCIER AND THE COBBLER.

Mukashi, mukashi, zundo no ō-mukashi, ima no chanchan bōzu no kuni de, Tō no yo ni, ⁵ Rinhakusū to iu namae no hito ga arimashite, kono hito wa Reibujiro ⁶ to ka, nan to ka, iu o yakunin sama de gozaimashita kara, zeitaku wa shihōdai, umai mono wa kui-hōdai de, jitsu ni eyō eiga ni kurashite ita hito de gozaimashita ga.

Sono o yakunin sama no ie no mae wo, mainichi mainichi, takigi wo shotte, toru jii ga atte, sono jii ga, takigi wo utte, kaeri-gake ni wa, kitto sake ni yotte, hana-uta wo utai nagara, samo omoshirosō ni kaette kimasu kara,—kano Rinhakusū ga, kore wo fushigi ni omoimashite, aru hi, migi no shiba-uri jii wo waga uchi

¹ ganshoku wo henzezu, without changing countenance. 2 kijutsu, black art 3 denju, teaching, instruction. 4 ichi gon, i.e., hitotsu no kotoba. 5 Tō no yo ni, under the "Tō" dynasty, about 650 A.D. 6 Reibujirō, assistant at the Court of Rites. The expression is used here in a jocular sense.

ve vobi-irete, mōshimasuru ni wa: "Kisama wa, mainichi mainichi, takigi wo shotte waga ie no mae wo tōrikaeri ni wa, kitto sake wo nomi, uta wo utai, vohodo omoshiroki yōsu ni wa, ore mo urayamashiku omoi; ore nado wa, waga mi wo o kami ve sashi-dashite, 1 fuchimai wo chōdai shite oreba, kimono mo takusan ari, kuimono ni mo sashitsukae naku; kerai mo, gejo mo amata atte, taisō kiraku no yō da ga,-nan ja ka ja to, yoru hiru tomo, shimpai bakari de, totemo dodoitsu hitotsu utau hima ga nai ga,-kisama wa, dō shite kayō ni tanoshimu ka," to toitareba, shiba-uri jii no kotaete iimasuru ni wa: "Sareba de gozaimasu. Watakushi wa kono machihazure no kata-hotori ni, ku shaku shihō no koya wo koshirae, tada hitori de kurashite orimashite, mainichi, ni hyaku mon no zeni wo motte, shiba wo motome; kore wo machi ve utte ribun wo sukoshi mōkete, mochi wo kui, sake wo nonde koya ni kaeri; hiza wo kagamete daki, hiji wo makura ni shite, yo 2 wo akasu oibore oyaji de gozaimasuru ga,-mohaya toshi wo totte orimasureba, iya 3 ya kimono no nozomi mo naku: tsumi wo okashimasen kereba, osore mo naku; takuwaeta kane mo nakereba, dorobō ni torareru kizukai mo nashi;4 yotte, ichi gō ka ni gō no sake wo nonde, kono ue mo nai tanoshimi to shite orimasu," to iimashitareba, Rinhakusū wa, masumasu urayamashiku omoimashite, mata iimasuru ni wa: Kenjin 5 to wa, kisama no koto ja! Naruhodo! sō iu ryōken de kurashite oreba, tanoshii koto de arō. Sari-nagara, ima sukoshi mōke ga ōkereba, naosara tanoshiki koto de arō," to, zeni ni kwam-mon

¹ Mi wo o kami ye sashi-dashite, to appear at the court. 2) yo, night. 3) iya is used here for ie, house. 4) ...kizukai mo nashi. Note here the use of the present conditional orimasureba, nakereba, instead of orimasu kara, nai kara. Yotte is employed in this phrase on account of the final nashi; one might say equally well, gozaimasen kara. 5 Kenjin to wa..., you are indeed a true sage.

wo dashite yarimashitareba, shiba-uri jii wa, taisō yoro-konde, kaerimashita.

Suru to sono yokujitsu kara, takigi wo dossari shotte, machi ni urimashite, kaeru toki ni wa, sake mo nomazu, uta mo utawazu, isogashisō ni kaerimasu kara, Riuhakusū mo fushigi ni omotte orimasu to, oyoso san jū nichi mo tatte, kano oyaji ga, Riuhakusū no ie ye kite, zeni ik-kwammon wo hōri-dashite, mōshimasuru ni wa: "Danna, kono aida wa, arigatō gozaimashita ga, kono zeni ga arimasu to, ni ga omokutte, ase-mizu wo nagasanakereba narazu; mata, zeni no nokori wo koya ye kakushite oku mono desu kara, moshi dorobō de mo tori wa senu ka, 1 to, isoide kaerimasu kara, sake mo nomu koto ga dekizu; uta wo utau koto mo dekimasen kara, kono zeni wa o kaeshi mōshimasu." to, hōri dashite, sarimashita sō de gozaimasu 2

Kokkei hitori enzetsu.

A FORTUITOUS MEETING.

Chikamori Toki-o, a poor but intelligent young student goes to see a display of fireworks. He meets a friend whom he has not seen for many years, Sumida Umeko. The latter addresses him thus:

Umeko.—Moshi, o hito chigai nara, gomen nasaimashi. Anata wa Chikamori san to wa osshaimasen ka?

Toki-o.—Hai! Boku wa Chikamori desu, Chikamori Toki-o desu.

Umeko.—Sonnara, Chikamori san desu ka? Makoto ni hisashū o me ni kakarimasen mono desu kara, donata ka? to hajime wa omoimashita,—yoku, mā! o tassha de...

¹ Tori wa senu ka = torimasen ka. 2) At the end of a story or recital "sō de gozaimasu" is equivalent to our English expressions: "it is said," "it seems that," "it is related that." Thus "sō de gozaimasu" must not be employed at the termination of a narrative of an event of which one has been an ocular witness or of which the origin is certain.

Toki-o.—Anata wa Sumida no Umeko san deshita ka? Umeko.—Hai!

Toki-o.—Kore wa, shitsurei shimashita: Boku wa, dōmo! sukoshi wa mi-oboe ga arimashita yō na kokoromochi ga shimashita ga,—donata da ka? to, ima made handan ni kurushinde¹ ita no de,—makoto ni hisashiburi de,—mina san wa, o tassha desu ka?

Umeko.—Arigatō. Minna sōken ni kurashite orimasu.—Anata wa konnichi wa, hana-bi ye o ide nas'tta no desu ka?

Toki-o,-Sō desu.-Anata mo...

Umeko.—Hai!—Anata no o sumai wa dochira desu?

Toki-o.—Boku no sumai desu ka? Boku no sumai desu ka? Boku no sumai wa, Bunkaidō to iu honya no ura de,—iya! domō! kitanai tokoro de...

Umeko.—He-hē! Bunkaido to iu no wa, Kofu ² no desu ka?

Toki-o.-Hai! Kōfu de . . .

Umeko.—Anata wa, tōji wa, dono gakkō ye o ide ni narimasu?

Toki-o.—Doko ye mo yukimasen. Mainichi uchi ni bura-bura shite oru no de, "kyō wa koko ni hanabi ga aru" to shimbunshi no shirase ni, ichimoku-san ni tobidashite kita no de,—toki ni, Kōichi³ kun wa ai-kawarazu go benkyō deshō.

Umeko.—Mō Tōkyō ye itte ichi nen amari sugimasu ga,—kono aida no yūbin ni wa, Tōkyō no yōsu wo kaite yokoshimashita. Sono owari ni: "Toki-o kun wa nani wo shite oru ka? Sōken de oru ka? Henji wo dasu yō ni..." to arimashita. Ani mo zuibun benkyō shite oru yo desu.

Toki-o.-Ha-ha! Sō desu ka? Sore de boku wa anshin

¹ Handan ni kurushinde, scarcely being able to decide. 2 Kofu, chief town of the department of Yamanashi. 3 Köichi, Umeko's brother.

shimashita.—Dōka, Kōichi kun ni: "Boku no tassha de oru koto, narabi ni, fujūbun nagara mo, benkyō shite oru" to iu koto wo shirashite kudasai.

Umeko.-Hai! So itashimasu.

Toki-o.—Ima hi ga kurete shimaimasu kara, taku ye kaerimashō.—Dōka, o uchi ye yoroshiku... Kōichi kun ye mo, yoi tayori ni, sono yoshi¹ wo...

Umeko.—Sayōnara.... Chitto taku ye o asobi ni irasshaimashi.

Toki-o.—Arigato. Mata, ori wo mite, ukagaimashō.

Nintai no hana.

THE MOUSE MAY AID THE LION.

Tanin ni taishite shinsetsu ni shimasuru koto wa, kesshite mu-eki to wa 2 naranu mono de arimasu. Dono yō na tsumaranu mono no yō de mo, kore ni shinsetsu wo tsukushite okimasureba, sore wa kitto itsuka nani ka no koto ni tsuite, sono hito yori sukuwareru yō naru koto ga arimasu. Hitotsu tatoete o hanashi wa itashimashō.

Aru hi no koto de arimashita. Shishi ō ga, horana ni oite, hiru-ni wo itashite orimashita toki, aru ko-nezumi ga, achi kochi to kake-mawaru hyōshi ni, omowazu shishi ō no hana ye kaka-agatte, hiru-ne no yume wo odorokashimashitareba, shishi ō wa taisō hara wo tate, te wo nobashimashite, furuete oru nezumi wo osaemashite, tada hito tsubushi ni itasō to shimasuru to, nezumi wa kanashige na koe wo agete: "Tsui itashita no de gozaimasu. Dōzo tasukete kudasaremase. Watakushi no yō na mi no iyashiki mono ni, tattoi o te wo o kegashi nasaremashite wa, mottainaku" to isshō-kemmei ni wabi-goto shimasureba, shishi ō ni wa nezumi no osore-chijimaru ³ sama wo mite, warai nagara, kore wo

¹ Yoshi, circumstance. 2 to wa, for, to shite wa. 3 osore-chijimaru, with body contracted by fear.

yurushimashita. Shikaru ni, nochi hodo naku, shishi ō kemono wo katte hashiri-mawaru toki, ayamatte ryōshi no kaketaru wana ni kakatte, nogaren to shimasuru ni, nogareru koto ga dekimasen. Sokode, ōki na koe wo agete orimasuru to, izen tasukerareta nezumi ga, haruka ni kore wo kiki-tsukemashite: "Ano koe wa, nan de mo saki ni on wo uketa o kata ni chigai nai 1" to, sugusama ni sono tokoro ye kake-tsukete kimashite, shishi ni karamatte aru nawa wo kami-kiri, nan naku kore wo sukui-idashimashita sō desu.

Sora! goran nasai. Shishi no me kara mimashitara, nezumi nado to iu mono wa, hanahada tawai mo nai mono de gozaimasuru ga, masaka no toki ni wa, kono nezumi ga shishi wo tasukeru koto ga aru wo motte mimasureba, donna mono de mo, kono hito no yakkai ni naranu to wa, ii-kirenai ² mono de arimasu.—Sō desu kara, mina san wa, nan de mo yoku hito wo shinsetsu ni shite okanakereba narimasen.

Kodomo enzetsu.

TIMELY ASSISTANCE.

Two creditors, the one a firewood-merchant and the other a dealer in second-hand goods, present themselves at the house of a student named Chikamori Toki-o and demand payment of their accounts.

Makiya. 3—Gomen nasai, yo!

Dōquya, 4—Gomen vo! | they enter.]

Makiya.—Oi: Chikamori san! omae san no naki-goto, wabi-goto mo kiki-akimashita. Kyō wa, dō de mo, go ka tsuki-bun no takigi-chin nokorazu haratte moraitai.

^{1...}chigai nai: "That voice is, without doubt, that of the one from I recently received a kindness." See H. J. G., p. 32 Note, with reference to the ambiguity caused sometimes, in the Japanese sentence, by the absence of the relative pronoun. 2 ii-kirenai, one may say (or, state). 3 makiya, firewood-merchant. 4 doguya, second-hand dealer.

Dōguya.—Moshi Chikamori san! anata mo manzara ningen no tsura wo kabutte iru kara wa giri ninjō wa ikura... baka de mo wakimaete iru darō... kō shite, mainichi dekakete kuru no mo, mono-zuki de kuru no de wa gozaranu zo!—Suzuri no dai ya tsukue no dai wazuka da keredomo kinsen da. Ichi mon, ni mon mo, somatsu ni wa dekinu: ishi ya kawara wa, michi-bata ni takusan korogete !iru keredomo, kane bakkari wa taishita mono... ikura sukoshi no kane da tote, uke-torazu de wa orarenai. Dōka kippari kyō koso wa, kane wo dasu to mo dasanu to mo, tsuru no hito koe¹ wo kikashite kudasai.

Toki-o,-Kore wa, o futari sama gata, tabi-tabi no go sokurō 2 osore-irimasu. Watakushi da tote, kane wo harawanu to iu de wa arimasen ga,-goran no tōri no arisama de ... ikura go saisoku ni azuk atte mo, moto yori nai mono desu kara ... Jitsu ni, watakushi wa, mina san ga tabi-tabi go saisoku ni o ide kudasaru mono desu kara, dōka hayaku henkyaku, iya! haraitai to omoimashite, iro-iro kufu wo itashite mo, umai kinsaku³ wa dekimasen yue, yondokoro naku, mawaranu fude 4 wo mawashite, tsumaranai shosetsu wo cho-iutsu no mane wo shite imasu ga,-kore de mo shuppan shite. ikura ka kane wo eru tsumori desu ga,-dōka, ima sukoshi no aida, go kamben wo negaimasu. Wa takushi da tote, giri ninjō wo shiranu mono de wa arimasen. Kane wo taosu 5 yō na koto wa itashimasen. Hensai to iu koto mo shitte orimasu; harau to iu koto mo zonjite orimasu vue, kakubetsu no go rensatsu wo motte. sukoshi no yūvo wo negaimasu.

¹ Tsuru no hito koe, "a single cry of the crane." A figurative expression signifying "a decisive utterance." 2 sokurō, for saisoku no rō, the trouble you have taken to come and demand what is due to you. 3 kinsaku, expedient to procure money. 4. mawaranu fude, unskilful pencil (brush). 5 to cause to lose money.

Makiya.—Iya, iya, narimasen. Sonna furu-kusareta ii-nuke¹ wa kiki-akite, mimi ni wa, ippai tako-darake.²—Hontō naraba, ima made saisoku ni kita zōri-chin mo ka-myū³ su beki da ga, kore wa makete yaru to shite mo, ichi yen wa morawaneba naranu. Chikamori san, iya! Toki-o san, ii-wake wa yame to shite, hommi' no kane⁴ wo haratte kudasai.

Dōguya.—Ame no furu hi mo, kaze no hi mo kakasazu mainichi kayoi-kite, mō saisoku wa akimashita. Dekinu nara, dekinu de yoroshii: sono kawari ni, tsukue to suzuri, ano furu-bōshi furu-gutsu mo nokorazu motte mairimashō.

Makiya.—Susubei san ga sō suru nara, watakushi mo nani ka... ho-ho! ano yagu to kono dobin... nan da? kuchi ga kakete iru,—mo hoka ni wa...

Toki-o.—Iya! moshi, sore wa! dōzo ga kamben wo... sukoshi wa, rishi mo fu suru 5 tsumori desu kara.

Dōguya. -Rishi mo kasu mo aru mono ka?

Makiya.—Sā! Susubei san, zaisan-shirabe wa ikaga desu?

Dōguya.—Shōchi da. Shōchi da.

(On this, the creditors prepare to carry away Chikamori's few articles of furniture, but just at this moment an old friend of Chikamori appears on the scene. The new-comer restrains the men and reprimands them in the following terms:)

Kore wa, ryōnin! yoku kiki yo! tanin no ie ni abarekomi, zaisan-shirabe mo futo-butoshii, 6 ikani kane wo saisoku suru ni shite mo, nai mono ga kaeseru mono ka? Kono hito wa heishin teitō shite: "yūyo wo shite

¹ ii-nuke, subterfuge, evasion. 2 mimi ni wa, ippai tako-darake, my ears are covered with blisters. 3 zōri-chin wo ka-nyū su, I ought to add the cost of shoes worn out in this incessant journeying. 4 hommi no kane, good money. 5 fu suru, to add to. 6 futo-butoshii, in a rough manner.

kure" to mōsu de wa nai ka? Kaesanu, harawanu to itta no de wa nai; sukoshi okureru bakari de, kane wo kaesu ni wa chigai nai. Sore wo mo kiki-wakezu, tadaima no rambō... Nani! keisatsusho ye hiki-watashi, sōtō no shobun wo owaseru no de aru ga,—yurushite yaru hodo ni, kore kara wa kesshite rambō wa naranai zo! [giving them a bank-note] sā! kono kane de haraitsukawasu zo!—senkoku yori no burei no kōjō,¹ Chikamori kun ni wabi wo seyo!

Nintai no hana.

THE TOPER'S DREAM.

Take-zuki ga aru hi futsuka-yoi de zutsū ga shimasu² kara, hachi-maki wo shi-nagara nete iru to, yume ni sake wo hito-taru hirotte, ō-yorokobi de, noman saki kara shita-uchi shite, "Kanro! kanro! koitsu hiroi-mono wa!³ Keisatsu-sho ye todokeru no ga atarimae da ga,—sake to kite wa⁴, mi-nogasenai. Mazu ip-pai yarakasō ka?—Iya! onajikuba⁵, kan wo shite nomu hō ga ii" to itte, kan wo tsukeyō to suru toki, jū-ni-ji no don no oto⁶ ni odoroite, me ga samemashita kara, zannen-gatte; "Aa! hayaku hiya de nomeba yokatta!"

Jogaku Sōshi (adapted).

¹ insolent words. 2 See H. J. G., p. 104. 3 Literally, as for this fellow, the pick-up-thing, which may be rendered by "Here's a haul!" Wa has here an exclamatory or emphatic force. 4 Literally, as for having come as drink, intended to signify "a windfall of drink," the idiom being one commonly used of unexpected events. 5 Literally, "if it is the same (i.e. all the same), it is good to drink it having made heating." Japanese wine (sake) is more palatable when warmed, and is usually taken so. 6 In Tokio a gun is fired at noon to give the time to the inhabitants.

PART IV.

THE NATIVE SYLLABARIES.

I. THE KATAKANA.

Note.—The paragraphs in this part are numbered to facilitate reference.

1. Of the two native syllabaries—the Katakana and the Hiragana (See Preface, H. J. G.)—the former is the simplest and most easily memorized, and as it is the one learnt first in native schools, the English student cannot do better than pursue the same course. We therefore give the Katakana, together with the Romanized form of each syllabic and it should be noted that although the Syllabary contains seventy-six syllabics, yet it exhibits only forty-seven basal sounds, * the syllabics $\pi(e)$, $\gamma(i)$, and $\beta(u)$ being duplicated in the "Y" and "W" series, principally for the sake of symmetry, and the syllabic $\omega(n)$ being simply a variant of L(mu).

Punctuation etc. marks.—With the exception of the few instances noted incidentally hereafter, in Japanese no equivalents are found for the European comma, semicolon etc. nor are any means employed even to indicate graphically the divisions between words such as is eff-cted in English by placing a space between them. Thus a Japanese printed sentence consists of an unbroken series of syllabics just as if the English phrase "no separation of words" were printed "noseparationofwords."

^{*} The nigoried syllabics are not considered by the Japanese to be distinct syllables but simply as variations of their respective unnigoried forms.

THE KATAKANA SYLLABARY.

VOWEL SYLLABICS.

| арел | i 1 | 0 オ | uэ |
|------|-----|-----|----|
|------|-----|-----|----|

CONSONANT SYLLABICS.

| ka カ | ke ケ ge ゲ | ki ‡ | ko z go z | ku ク gu グ |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| sa H | se t ze t | shi z ji z | so 7 | su ス |
| ta タ | te テ de デ | chi チ dji ヂ | to k | tsu 🤊 |
| na ナ | ne 子 | ni = | no / | nu × n z |
| ha /> ba /* pa /* | he ~ be ~ pe ~ | hi E bi E pi E | ho \$ bo \$ po \$ | fu フ bu ブ pu プ |
| ma マ | me 🖈 | mi Ł | mo E | mu 4 |
| ya Y | (y)e I | (y)i 1 | yo z | yu z |
| ra 3 | re ν | ri ŋ | ro u | ru n |
| wa 7 | (w)e I | (w)i # | wo 7 | (w)u 为 |

- 2. It should be observed that the Consonant syllabics are quite independent of the other characters of the Syllabary. That is to say, the outline of the Vowel-syllabic $\prec(i)$, for instance, does not enter into the formation of the Consonant syllabics $\geq (shi)$ or =(ni) although the sound of \prec is an integral component of these syllabics.*
- 3. The form and sound of each character in the Katakana must, of course be thoroughly memorized by the student, and to effect this most expeditiously he should carefully copy each one, followed by its Romanized form, about twenty times, reading its sound aloud as he writes it. This process repeated a few times should suffice to render the Syllabics familiar to his eye and enable him to reproduce them in imagination when pronounced. In writing, natives employ a brush but the Eng. student is advised to use a pen, as considerable practice is necessary before the former method can be employed with anything approaching dexterity.

NOTES ON THE SYLLABARY.

4. G series. The sound heard in the English hard g, in give, good, etc. is rendered in Japanese by the **K** series written with the nigori. This rule is invariable when these syllabics stand at the beginning of words, but when in other positions their consonantal element becomes like ng in the English word thing. Thus \mathcal{P} ** is Romanized as gugo, but pronounced as gung-o (not gun-go).

[•] It is, perhaps, needless to point out that, with the exception of n, a consonant cannot be written by itself in the native character. For example; the consonantal element of the word "go" in English can be represented alone, thus: "g", but the consonantal sound (k) involved in the word # (ki), tree, cannot be represented alone.

^{**} In English writing and printing the pages commence at the top left-hand corner and the letters follow one another horizontally

- Obs.—1. In Western Japan these syllables represent the hard g sound wherever placed.
- 2. When used as a postposition $\mathcal{H} ga$ is pronounced as if in the body of a word, i.e. as nga.
- 5. **S** series. These syllabics, with one exception, are sounded by combining the English sharp s (as in say, see, etc.) with the vowel sounds. The Japanese are unable to, or at all events do not, combine the consonantal element of s with the vowel sound i, and they substitute the sound of sh in the word sheet; thus, $x \ge eshi$; $x \ge ishi$.
- 6. **Z** series. The S series with the addition of the nigori serves to represent Z sounds. Most of these are enunciated by connecting the consonantal element of soft s in ease, lose, etc., with the vowels. The syllabic \mathcal{E} however, practically exhibits the sound ji or dji, and χ is almost like zu or dzu; thus χ χ is read kaze, but χ χ is read kaze,
- Obs.—When employed as a negative ending of a verbal form, ズ is pronounced dzu, not zu; thus カッサズ kakusadzu.
- 7. **T** series. The combination of the consonantal element of the English t in mate, time, with the vowels, is exhibited by most of these syllabics. Ti and tu, however, are not used in Japanese, being replaced by chi (tchi) and tsu.
- 8. **D series.** Most of these are enunciated by attaching the vowels to the consonantal element of the English d in does, made. Di and du are, however, replaced by d(ji) and dzu.

across the page, but in Japanese each page commences at the top right-hand corner and the letters (syllabics) are placed under one another in successive columns and thus the last letter on the page is situated at the bottom left-hand corner. In this work, however, the Japanese characters are arranged as in English to simplify type-composition.

9. **N** series. The character \geq , employed as a terminal to syllables and words, belongs really to this series although its pronunciation approaches nearer to the French nasal n (i.e. somewhat like ng in English thing) than to the pure n in English sun.

10. Another peculiarity of this syllabic (ν) remains to be noted. When followed by any of the B, M, or P series it receives the sound of, (and is written in the Roman character as), m; thus $\not\gg 2$, $\eta = kammuri$.

11. **H** series. Most of these are pronounced by combining the sound of the English h with the vowels. Before i however, h approaches somewhat the sound of the German ch in ich, and before u it is replaced by f (For the pronunciation of fu, see H. J. G. p. 4).

12. **P series**. The H series with a small circle * to the right, represents a combination of the consonantal element of English p in put, pace, with the vowels.

- 13. Y series. These are enunciated by attaching to the vowels the consonantal element of English y in yet, youth. No special characters for yi or ye exist. The character \dashv frequently receives the sound of yi as does also the character # (w)i which has place in the W series. Moreover, the character # (w)e given in the latter series is also frequently enunciated as ye, and it is almost a matter of choice whether # is pronounced ye or e.
- 14. W series. The sound of the consonantal element of the English w, attached to the vowels represents most nearly the pronunciation of these syllables, but when in conjunction with other syllables they undergo the following modifications:
- (a) The sound of \mathbb{Z} (w)e, may be e, we, ye, almost according to personal preference.

^{*} This is termed the "han-nigori"

- (b) The sound of # (w)i, is i, wi, and yi according to association.
- (c) The w sound of \mathcal{I} wo is rejected at the commencement of a word; thus \mathcal{I} \mathcal{I} is pronounced (and written) okame.
- (d) The w sound is retained when $\forall wo$, is employed as a postposition.
- Obs. The vowels e, i, and o, when following another vowel or the consonant n, are pronounced, (and by some authors, written, in Romanized Japanese) ye, yi and wo respectively; thus tsue, stick, and shio, salt, are pronounced tsuye and shioo

Exercise No. 1.

(Write the following words, placing after each its Roman transliteration as shewn in the first group).

(1) カサkasa; バラbara; ツボミtsubomi. (2) ヒト; ツマ; コドモ (3) ハト; ホン; 子トコ (4) ハル; ハナ; テカミ (5) ハシ; マツ; シカシ (6) ユリ; ヱダ; ユドノ (7) カミ; モシ; ハヤシ (8) フユ; ナツ; タマエ (9) アキ; カラ; ツ子ニ (10) タケ; モリ; タヨリ (11) ヲンナ[14c]*; ボタン; テヌグイ (12) ヲトコ[14c]; アマシ; ハオリ

Key.

(1) kasa; bara; tsubomi. (2) hito; tsuma; kodomo. (3) hato; hon; nedoko. (4) haru; hana; tegami. (5) hashi; matsu; shikashi. (6) yuri; (y)eda; yudono. (7) kami; moshi; hayashi. (8) fuyu; natsu; tamago. (9) aki; kara; tsuneni. (10) take; mori; tayori. (11) onna; botan; tenugui. (12) otoko; amashi; haori.

^{*} This refers the student to par. 14c when a rule will be found bearing on the word, and similarly in subsequent cases.

Exercise No. 2.

(Write the following words placing after each its transliteration into the Katakana as shewn in the first group).

(1) suru スル; shina シナ; gotoshi ゴトシ. (2) nin; tenki; shikata. (3) kuchi; kashira; sumikake. (4) katsu; wataru; kakushite. (5) kirin; asamadaki; utsushi. (6) bongo; hayaku; asagara. (7) kegen; kotoba; sukunashi. (8) tonde; hiroi; asagita. (9) akaku; ningen; magaraneba. (10) kubun; nasubi; sugureba. (11) meiken; noboru; atarashiki. (12) tsume; furuki; watakushi.

Key. (1) $X \nu$; ν +; z + ν (2) z ν ; z ν +; ν + ν +; ν

MODIFICATIONS OF THE SYLLABICS BY ASSOCIATIONS.

15. The primary values of the various syllabics undergo numerous modifications in certain associations. Both vowel and consonantal sounds participate in these changes and the principles underlying them must be clearly apprehended by the student. For example; the words $\mathcal{F} + \mathcal{F}$ and $\mathcal{F} - \mathcal{F}$ would be pronounced (and written, in the Roman character), jiyau and jifu respectively, according to the component symbols, but as will be seen later, the interaction of the juxtaposed syllabics induces such changes in their original values that the

former word is pronounced, (and written) $j\bar{v}$, whilst the latter becomes $j\bar{u}$. From these two examples it is manifest that it would be quite useless to furnish the characters of the syllabary without supplying the rules in connection with the changes of sound they undergo, as several writers have done. These rules will now be discussed at length and although there are a few other divergencies of pronunciation peculiar to the language they are of minor importance, and those exhibited will, if heedfully applied, enable the student to read any ordinary book in the native character with fluency and ease.

I. MODIFICATION OF VOWEL SYLLABLES.

The juxtaposition of the Vowel syllabics produces the following modifications:

16. The reiteration of a Vowel syllabic imparts to it a double long, or slow sound; as, $\gamma \gamma = \bar{a}$; $\gamma \gamma = \bar{a}$; $\gamma \gamma = \bar{a}$; $\gamma \gamma = \bar{a}$; thus—

- 17. The juxtaposition of dissimilar Vowel syllabics produces the following variations:
 - (a). \mathcal{F} a, induces the sound of ye in a following x e.
 - (b). \mathcal{F} a, induces the sound of wo in a following \star o.
- (c). \mathcal{F} a, and \mathcal{F} u, when written together generally coalesce and are pronounced as a double long, or slow \bar{o} .
- (d). $\pm e$, and $\ni u$, when written together are generally pronounced as $y\bar{o}$.
- (e). $\dashv i$, induces an initial y sound in other vowels following.

Long i is not used by some transliterators, the i being written twice, and careful speakers generally pronounce each one distinctly.

- (f). \neq 0, induces an initial w sound in other vowels following.
- (g). \star 0, and \flat u, when written together generally coalesce and are pronounced as a double long, or slow \bar{o} sound (c.f. (c) above).
- (h). $\Rightarrow u$, induces an initial w sound in other vowels following.

Examples.

| アウアウ | $\overline{o}\overline{o}$. | オウセッ | $\bar{o}setsu.$ |
|-------|------------------------------|------|-----------------|
| ウェル | uweru. | アオリ | awori. |
| エウチヱン | yōchiyen. | オウヱン | $\bar{o}yen.$ |
| イエツ | iyetsu. | ウイウ | uwiyu. |
| エウドウ | yōdō. | エウガク | yōgaku. |
| オウブン | ōbun. | オイル | owori. |
| アエル | ayeru. | エウラク | yoraku. |
| イアテル | iyateru. | オウブサ | $\bar{o}busa.$ |

II. Modification of Vowel and Consonant Syllables by association.

1. Consonant following Vowel syllables.

The association of Consonant and Vowel syllables, the Consonants following the Vowels, induces the following modifications:

- 18. When a vowel sound, either that of a Vowel syllabic or of a Consonant syllabic, precedes one of the H series, the latter is modified as follows:
 - (a) ハ Ha, is then pronounced (and written) wa; thus アハ awa. イハ iwa.
- (b). $\supset fu$, rejects the f, and the remaining u combines with the preceding vowel sound; thus
 - \mathcal{F} \mathcal{F} au or \bar{o} (par. 17 c). \mathcal{F} \mathcal{F} ou or \bar{o} (par. 17 g).
 - (c). L hi, ~ he, and \$\display\$ ho reject the h, and the

remaining vowels combine with the preceding vowel sound; thus

アヒai. イへie. オもō.

2. Vowel following Consonant syllables.

19. The association of Consonant and Vowel syllables, the Vowels following the Consonants, induces virtually the same modifications as those attending the association of Vowel syllables only, as illustrated previously; thus

カウ $k\bar{o}$. ロウ $r\bar{o}$. ニウ $ny\bar{u}$. キウ $ky\bar{u}$. ラウボ $r\bar{o}bo$. マウヨウ $moy\bar{o}$.

20. It has been shown [17d] that $x \not\ni$ is pronounced as $y\bar{o}$, and the same peculiarity attends the combination of $\not\ni$ with any Consonant syllable in which the vowel sound e occurs; thus

ケウkyō. ヘウhyō.

- 21. When \not follows a syllabic in e belonging to one of the series in which the initial consonant is modified before i (e.g. in the T series where t becomes ch), the resulting modification is a little perplexing to the beginner, but the following explanations will probably suffice to make clear the peculiar phenomena.
- 22. Native grammarians regard e as being equal to i + a, so that eu is equivalent to iau. As observed in par. 17c, $\gamma \ni au$, is sounded as \bar{o} , so that the elements $i \ a \ u$ combine into $i\bar{o}$ or $y\bar{o}$ (17d).
- 23. Now, in accordance with the rule stated in par. 20 the combination $\mathcal{F} \ni de\ u$ should be written $dy\bar{o}$, but as d before the sound i or yi has its equivalent in (d)ji (par. 8), $de\ u$ becomes $ji\ yo$ and then $j\bar{o}$.

Similarly

 $f \rightarrow te \ u = chi \ yo = ch\bar{o}.$ $t \rightarrow se \ u = shi \ yo = sh\bar{o}.$ 24. Since the syllabics of the H series are virtually vowels when placed otherwise than at the commencement of words (par. 18), the modifications of pronunciation occurring when preceded by Consonant syllables should be noted. In this connection the changes they undergo are virtually identical with those induced when they are preceded by Vowel syllables; thus

25. The syllabic $\supset fu$, as the terminal of a verb, when following syllables whose vowel element is a or o, rejects the f, but the remaining u does not coalesce with the preceding vowel into \bar{o} ; thus

+ γ is not $n\bar{o}$, but nau.

オモフ " " omō " omou.

Obs.—There are a few words in which $\mathcal{T}fu$, retains its initial when preceded by other syllables, but these exceptions are unimportant and need not be noted here.

III. MODIFICATION OF CONSONANT SYLLABLES.

26. From the preceding observations with regard to the mutual influence of the Consonant and Vowel syllables upon one another, the student will readily understand the modifications induced by the interaction of juxtaposed Consonant syllabics, which will now be discussed.

1. Elided or Coalescent sounds.

27. When the syllables $\forall ya, \exists yu, \exists yo, \not\ni u$, or the combined syllables $\forall \forall y\bar{o}, \exists \not\ni y\bar{o}$, and the like,

are preceded by the syllables $\geq shi$, $\geq ji$, and $\neq chi$, the initial and final sounds only are pronounced; thus

2. Quickened or Eliminated sounds.

28. When the syllable $\nearrow ku$, not at the beginning of a word, is repeated or is followed by another syllable of its series, the u sound is rejected; thus

ビクコ bikko カウキ kakki

29. When preceding γ wa, the syllables γ ku, and γ gu, lose the u; thus

77 $\prec \geq \forall ku wa i shi ya = kwaisha (or kaisha, *)$ [see par. 27 for the -sha].

30. When a syllabic of the K, S, T or P series follows the syllable \mathcal{P} tsu, not at the beginning of a word, its sound, (i.e. tsu) is suppressed, and the consonantal sound following is doubled; thus

マタタク mattaku. ヒタコム hikkomu.

31. When the syllable \mathcal{P} tsu, not at the beginning of a word, precedes a ch sound, the u is suppressed, thus $\mathcal{A} \mathcal{P} + itchi$ $\mathcal{A} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{P} + itch\bar{o}$ (par. 23).

32. When the final sound of a word is u, occurring either as a vowel syllable or as an element of a consonant syllable, the u sound is suppressed or lightly passed over; thus

アリマヌ arimasŭ. マツ matsŭ.

After k and g it is optional to insert or omit w; thus kwashi or kashi (cake).

33. The sounds i and u tend to become silent when occurring in syllabics of the K, H, S and T series in words of two or more syllables; thus

シカシ shǐkashi.

ッケギ tsŭkegi

Exercise No. 3.

(The small numerals refer to corresponding ones at the foot of the Exercise. The numbers in brackets placed after the latter indicate paragraphs containing rules exemplified).

(Transpose into the Roman character).—(1) アウギ1; アハヒ2; カウャク3 (2) テウバウ4; バヒアフ5; シャボン6 (3) カタカウ7; スコシ8; アウト1 (4) アハビ9; ハウバウ3; テウチン4 (5) ハヘル10; シャク6; ガクカウ11 (6) ヒカル8; オウケン12; アハセ9 (7) ゴウゴウ3; セウバウ4; ハヒコム10 (8) ショブン6; マタスグ7; イハバ9 (9) サウマイ3; タウメ3; ベウダシ4 (10) セウダイ4; ニヒムロ10; タヒラ10 (11) シュウャ6; チャダイ6; テッパウ7 (12) エウチ13; イハヒ9; オもワ9 (13) アヒダ9; ヤウカ3; キウゲン3

1. (17c) 2. (18; 24) 3. (19) 4. (20 etc.) 5. (24; 25) 6. (27) 7. (30) 8. (33) 9. (18) 10. (24) 11. (28) 12. (17g) 13. (17d)

Key. (1) ōgi; awai; kōyaku. (2) chōbō; baiau; shabon.

- (3) kakkō; sŭkoshi; ōto. (4) awabi; hōbō; chōchin.
- (5) haeru; shaku; gakkō. (6) hĭkaru; ōken; awase.
- (7) gōgō; shōbō; haikomu. (8) shobun; massugu; iwaba.
- (9) somai; tome; byodan. 10) shodai; niimuro; taira.
- (11) shūya; chadai; teppō. (12) yōchi; iwai; ōwa.
- (13) aida; yōka; kyūgen.

Exercise No. 4.

(1) $x \rightarrow f \exists 1$; $(1) \rightarrow 7^2$; $(2) \rightarrow 7^3$; $(2) \rightarrow 7^4$; $(3) \rightarrow 7^3$;

シウトメ8 (4) ジフアク8; ギャウバン 9 ; タモタテ 9 (5) タケル 10 ; ドヱウビ 11 ; イハあ 12 (6) アヒハン 3 ; ニウボウ 4 ; キウラフ 13 (7) レウシ 6 ; ケウハフ 5 ; タヘル 7 (8) ソフ; セフフク 5 ; シフジ 8

(9) ジュウビン8; イハシ3; イフイフ3

(10) イイアフ²; リウトウ⁴; 子ウケタ⁶ (11) ニ ホフ¹⁴; コハイ⁷; ジャウダン⁸ (12) デョチウ⁸; チョウアイ⁸; クワジ ¹⁵ (13) ジフブン⁸; フスマ¹⁰; スハウ⁷

1. (17d; 27) 2. (18; 25) 3. (18) 4. (19) 5. (20 etc.; 24) 6. (20 etc.) 7. (24) 8. (27) 9. (30) 10. (33) 11. (17d) 12. (18; 24) 13. (19; 24) 14. (24; 25) 15. (29)

Key. (1) yōjō; iwau; ōu. (2) nōkō; nyūbō; kyōgō. (3) hyōsei; naosu; shūtome. (4) jūaku; jōban; tsumotte. (5) tsŭkeru; doyōbi; iwao. (6) aihan; nyūbō; kyūrō. (7) ryōshi; kyōhō; taeru. (8) sou; shōfuku; shūji. (9) jūbin; iwashi; iuiu. (10) iiau; ryūtō; nyoketsu. (11) niou; kowai; jōdan. (12) jochū; chōai; k(w)aji. (13) jūbun; fūsuma; suō.

Exercise No. 5.

- (1) アウゾクコク1; ウハヱ2; イヒガヒ2
- (6) リウカウ³; コンバン⁴; ヌヒメ6 (7) テフテフ³; ジワバン8; バタキン⁹ (8) カクベタ¹¹; オハセル²; 子ンプタ⁴ (9) スヒモノ⁶; シマフ¹²; テフタガヒ⁷
- (10) チョボ8; チクシャウ11; イヒアワセル2
- (11) テフテフシイ7; チャウボ8; カッテ9
- (12) イヘデ2; ヲヒヨメ; チュウビヤウ8
 - 1. (17c; 28) 2. (18) 3. (19) 4. (10) 5. (20 etc.) 6. (24)
 - 7. (20; 24) 8. (27) 9. (30) 10. (29) 11. (33) 12. (25)

Key. (1) ōzokkoku; uwaye; iigai. (2) ryūyei; memboku; shōjū. (3) nioi; kiwami; shōsatsu. (4) jōdō; chiezuku; atta. (5) g(w)aikoku; nishĭki; uwabe. (6) ryūkō; komban; nuime. (7) chōchō; juban; bakkin. (8) kakubetsu; owaseru; nembetsu. (9) suimono; shimau; chōtsugai. (10) chobo; chikŭshō; iiawaseru. (11) chōchōshii; chōbo; katte. (12) iede; oiyome; jūbyō.

The student should now be in a position to read connected words and sentences, and to exercise him therein, we have chosen twelve Japanese Proverbs dividing them into two portions arranged in two Exercises.

Exercise No. 6.

(Write the following Proverbs placing under each word its Romanized equivalent).

- (1)*シュ ニ マジハレバ アカク ナル。*
- (2) ラックワ エド ニ カヘラズ。
- (3) チリ ツモッテ セマ ト ナル。
- (4) レイ スグレバ シタレイ ト ナル。
- (5) クチ ニ ト ハ タテラレヌ。 (6) サル モ キ カラ オチレ。

Kev. (1) Shū ni majiwareba akaku naru.

- (2) Rakkwa, eda ni kaerazu.
- (3) Chiri tsumotte yama to naru.
- (4) Rei sugureba, shitsurei to naru.
- (5) Kuchi ni to wa taterarenu.
- (6) Saru mo, ki kara otsuru.

Sentence 1. For shi-yu coalescent as shu see par. 27 page 127. Sent. 2. Rakkwa for rakukuwa; see par. 28, page 128 for the doubled k; see par. 29 for the elided u in the second ku.

^{*} There are no capitals in Japanese, but a large open, or solid, circle is used to indicate the commencement of a chapter or section. and a small open, or closed, circle placed at the lower right hand corner of a word serves as a full stop, thus o or .

Exercise No. 7.

- (1) メクラ ヘビ ニ オヂズ。
- (2) コトバ オホケレバ シナ スクナシ。
- (3) ムリ ガ トキレバ タウリ ヒツコム。
- (4) クリ ノ タ子 ニ ナスビ ハハヘヌ。
- (5) ワザハヒ モ サイハヒ ノ ハシ トナル。
- (6) 子グミ トル 子コ ハ タメ ヲ カクス。

Key. (1) Mekura hebi ni ojizu.

- (2) Kotoba ökereba, shina sŭkunashi.
- (3) Muri ga tōreba, dōri hikkomu.
- (4) Uri no tane ni, nasubi wa haenŭ.
- (5) Wazawai mo saiwai no hashi to naru.
- (6) Nezumi toru neko wa, tsume wo kakusu.

NOTES.

Sentence 2. Okereba for ohokereba; see par. 18. For sükunashi see par. 33.

Sent. 3. Töreba for tohoreba; see par. 24. Döri for dauri; see par. 19. Hikkomu for hitsukomu; see par 30.

Sent 4. Haenu for hahenu; see par. 24.

Exercise No. 8.

(a) Re-write the Romanized form of Exercise 6 placing under each word its literal English equivalent, and afterwards, (b) Translate into idiomatic English.

Key, (a).

- (1) Shū ni majiwareba akaku naru.

 vermilion with if-mixed, red becomes
- (2) Rakkwa eda ni kaerazu. fallen-flower, branch to not-returns
- (3) Chiri tsumotte yama to naru.

- (4) Rei sugureba, shitsurei to naru. politeness, if-exceed, rudeness, that becomes
- (5) Kuchi ni to wa taterarenŭ.

 mouth to, door as-for, set-up-cannot-be
- (6) Saru mo, ki kara otsuru.

 monkey even, tree from, falls

(b).

- (1) He who handles vermilion is dyed red.
- (2) A fallen flower returns not to its branch.
- (3) Dust heaped-up makes a mountain. (c.f. "Many a mickle makes a muckle").
 - (4) Excessive politeness becomes rudeness.
 - (5) A door cannot be made for a man's mouth.
- (6) Even monkeys fall from trees (i.e. the wisest and most skilful err sometimes).

Exercise No. 9.

(Apply to Exercise 7 a similar process to that in the last one).

Key, (a).

- (1) Mekura hebi ni ojizu.

 blind-man, snake at, fears-not
- (2) Kotoba ōkereba, shina sukunashi.

 word if-abundant, materials few
- (3) Muri ga tōreba dōri hikkomu. un-reason (nom.) if-pass-by, reason draws-back
- (4) Uri no tane ni nasubi wa haenŭ.

 melon of, seed in, egg-plant as-for, not-grow
- (5) Wazawai mo saiwai no hashi to naru.

 adversity also, prosperity, of bridge that becomes
- (6) Nezumi toru neko wa tsume wo kakusu.

(b).

- (1) The blind man does not fear a snake.
- (2) Many words, small matter.
- (3) Reason shrinks back when passion passes by. (i.e. People act unreasonably when angry).

(4) A melon seed does not produce an egg-plant. (c.f. "A purse cannot be made from a sow's ear," and, "Do not attempt to place old heads on young shoulders," also, "Cast not pearls before swine").

(5) Even adversity (sometimes) becomes a bridge to prosperity (i.e. misfortunes are sometimes blessings in disguise).

(6) The rat-catching cat conceals her claws (i.e. dangerous persons conceal their tactics [c.f. "Do not be deceived by appearances"]).

II. THE HIRAGANA.

Note.—The nigoried letters have not been inserted in this Syllabary.

They are, however, formed from the others exactly as in the Katakana.

Formerly, each syllable of the Hiragana was rendered by numerous distinct characters. Most of these, however, have now become obsolete and those now to be presented are the remaining standard forms learnt in schools, and with minor exceptions they are those at present employed in newspapers and books circulating among the masses. In each case the form of the syllabic placed first is that most commonly used.

The characters in this Syllabary must be memorized by the student in exactly the same manner as those of the Katakana and when he has become fairly familiar with them he should turn back and proceed to transpose into the Hiragana character all the words given previously in the Katakana. This latter is, of course, merely a process of substitution, and whatever has been said in connection with the Katakana applies equally to this Syllabary; thus, exactly as the name of the capital of England may be represented graphically as "London" or "London" so also may the Japanese word "Kashira" be rendered by three syllabics (ka-shi-ra) in the characters of either Syllabary, the pronunciation remaining the same whichever form be adopted. For this reason it has been considered unnecessary to furnish special Exercises in connection with the Hiragana.

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VOCABULARIES

TO THE EXERCISES.

I. JAPANESE-ENGLISH.

Note.—It must be observed that this is only a Vocabulary and not a Dictionary, so that the equivalents are given of the words only as used in the Exercises.

A

abiru, to bathe. abunai, dangerous. abura, oil. agaru, to eat (polite). ahiru, duck. aida, interval, time, while; kono aida, lately. akai, red. akeru, to open (trans.) amari, too much, too; (with neg.) not very. ame. rain. anna, that kind of, such as that. anshin, mental ease; anshin suru, to feel at ease. aoi, blue. asagao, convolvulus. asa meshi. breakfast. ashita, to-morrow; ashita no asa, to-morrow morning. asuko, there. atai, price, cost. ataru, to be near, as, hi ni ataru, to be near the fire. ato de, after, behind.

atsuraeru, to order (at shop, etc.)

au, to meet; to fit, to suit. awateru, to be flurried.

atsui, thick; hot.

В

bakarashii. foolish, absurd. bakari, only. bam-meshi, supper. bassuru, to punish. bata, butter. betsudan (no), special. betto, groom. bimbona, poor, needy. bioki; byoki, ill, sick. bokushi, pastor, clergyman. bon, tray. boshi; shappo, hat. botan, button. budo-shu, wine. bun, share, part. burei na, rude, impertinent. byobu, screen. byoki; bioki, ill, sick.

C

(o) cha, tea.
chawan, teacup, bowl.
chaya, tea-house.
chichi, father (one's own); milk.
chiisai; chiisana, small.
chigai, difference; mistake.
chigan, to be mistaken; to be the
wrong one.

chikai, near; chikai uchi, soon. chittomo, not a bit; not at all; never. chō, street, ward. chokki, waistcoat. chonin, merchant. chūmon, order (ut a shop, etc.).

T

dai, a table. dai, large, great, very (employed in compounds, as, dai-kirai, greatly disliking). daiji na, important. daiku, carpenter. dake, as . . . as, only, about. dare kara, from whom? dare no de, whose one? dare ga (no or wo), who? dare ka, somebody (or other). dare ni (or ye), to whom? dasu, to take out, to put outside. de-kakeru, to set out, to start off. dempo, telegram. deru, to come out of, to issue, to go out. denshin nen, telegraph-wire. dogu, utensils, household effects. Doitsu. Germany. doka; dozo. please (see App. H. J. G., p. 40). doko, where; what place? dorobo, robber, thief.

В

e; ye, picture.
eda branch (of tree, river, etc.).
ekaki, artist.
empitsu, pencil.
engumi. a marriage.
en kin, distance, how far?
enryo. diffident; enryo suru, to be
diffident.

F

fude, pen (writing); sude-sashi, pen-stand.

fujin, lady.
fune, boat, ship.
furo, bath.
furu, to fall (only of rain, etc.).
furue go, a tremulous voice.
fütodoki (na), insolent.
futsugo na, inconvenient; bad.

G

gakkō, school, college.
gaki, during, while, as, kaeri-gaki,
on the way, while returning.
gedai, title (of play, etc.).
gejo, (maid-) s-rvant.
gohan, rice; food; dinner.
goro, time, about, as, kono goro,
now, lately.
gurai, about (approximately).
gyosha, driver (of a vehicle).
gyū-niku, beef.

H

ha, leaf (of tree). hachi, bowl, pot. haeru, to grow. haha, mother (one's own). haha sama, mother (another's). haitatsu, postman. hairu, to go in, to enter. hai, fly (insect). haishaku suru, to borrow. hajimeru, to begin (trans.). hajimete, for the first time. hako. box. hambun, half. hana. Hower. hankechi, handkerchief. hana ike, vase. hanasu, to speak, to say. hanashi, story (narrative). hanahada, very. hana-füki, pocket-handkerchief. hanji. Judge. hanareru, to part with, to s parate from.

haori, a kind of coat worn by the upper and middle classes as semifull-dress.

haru, to stick (intrans.). harau, to pay; to clear away. hashi, bridge. hashiru, to run. hato, pigeon. hataraki, work, action. hatake, vegetable field. hata, flag (bunting, etc.). hayaku, early; quickly. haya-tsukegi, match (lucifer). hazu, obligation, necessity. hei. fence, hedge. heizei (no), usual. herasu, to lessen (trans.). hikeshi, fire-brigade. hikkomu, to retire inside. hima, an interval, time, leisure. himitsu (na), secret. hiru, noon; hiru mae, before noon; hiru-meshi, dinner. hiroi, broad, wide. hiso suru, to guard jealously; to treasure up. hito, person; (as in "he blames others"). hitsuji-no-niku, mutton. hiya; hyakkoi, (very) cold water. hoeru, to bark. hoho, manner, way; rule. hoka besides; except; another place. homeru, to praise; to admire. hon ya. bookseller; bookseller's shop. honyaku, translation; honyaku suru, to translate. hoshii, desirous (see H. J. G., p. 36). hossuru, to desire, to wish. hyakkoi; hiya, (very) cold water. hyakusho, farmer; peasant.

Ι

ichibai, market. ichiban yoi (or yo), best. ichi nichi oki, every other day. ie, house. Igirisu, England. ii-tsukeru, to order. ii-wake, an excuse; ii-wake wo iu, to excuse one's self. ike, pond.

iken, opinion; iken wo noberu, to give one's opinion. iku, to go. ikura, how much? ikutsu, how old? how many? imo, potato. inaka, country (as opposed to town). inki-tsubo, inkstand. inu, dog. iro, colour. iru, to dwell, to live; to be. iru; iriyo, to want, to desire. isha, doctor, physician. isogashii, busy. isogu, to hurry. issho ni, together. isu, chair. itamu, to injure, to spoil (intrans.). itameru, to injure (trans.). itadaku, to receive. itasu, to do. itoko, cousin; o itoko, cousin (another's). itsu, when? itsudemo, always. itsu ka, some time (or other). itsu mo, at any time, always. in, to say. iva na, disagreeable, objectionable.

J

ja, (see H. J. G., p. 35). jama, obstruction, hindrance. jibun, a time, a season. jihaku, confession. jikan, a period of time; an hour. jiron. an opinion, a contention. jo passion; tenderness. jobuna; jobuni.strong, solid, sturdy. jokisen, steamer. jokisha, railway-train. jomae, lock (for securing). (o) josan, daughter (another's).

K

kabe, mud-wall. kabuseru, to put on to another's head, to impute.

kaeri, the way back; kaeri-gaki, on the way back, whilst returning.

kaeru to return (intrans.).

kagi, key.

kagiri, a limit; kagiri no nai, boundless.

kaimono, a purchase, shopping. kaji, household affairs.

kaji-va, blacksmith.

kakaru, to take time (also, to cost); to hang, to be in place.

kake, a broken fragment, a bit.

kakeru, to run.

kaku, to write, to paint.

kakusu, to hide (trans.).

kamau, to matter; to meddle with. kamben, forbearance, forgiveness.

Kami, God.

kami, paper.

kami-ya, hair-dresser. kanai, wife (own).

kanashii, sad, sorrowful.

kan-dan. cold and heat, temperature.

kane. money; metal.

kane-ire, purse.

kaneru, to be unable.

kangaeru, to consider, think of.

kanjo(-gaki), account, bill. kao, face, countenance.

karada, body (of living creature). kare kore, more or less, about,

somewhere near.

kariru, to borrow. karonjiru, to think lightly of.

kasa, umbrella.

kasu, to lend. katana, sword.

katai, hard, solid.

katazukeru, to put away.

kau, to buy.

kawa, river. kawaiso, worthy of pity, in distress.

kawaru, to change (trans.).

kaze, wind (which blows).

kazoeru, to count. kekko, splendid, delightful.

kembutsu nin, spectator. kembutsu suru, to go to see

(scenery, etc.).

keredomo, but (conj.). kesa. this morning.

keshiki, view, scenery, appearance. kesshite, positively, certainly (with

neg.) never. kesu, to extinguish.

ketchaku, final resolve, decision. ki, spirits (of a person); ki wo otosu, to let one's spirits fall.

ki wo tsukeru, to pay attention; to take care.

ki. tree.

kiji, pheasant.

kiko, climate, temperature.

kikoeru, to be audible; to be able to hear.

kiku, to hear; to ask, to enquire. kiku, chrysanthemum.

kimeru to settle, to decide.

kimono, clothes, specifically the long upper robe worn by Japanese; kimono wo kiru, to dress.

kin, gold. kinjo, neighbourhood.

kinjitsu, in a few days.

kino. yesterday.

kinodoku, regret, sorrow another).

kinu, silk.

kippu, ticket. kirau, to dislike.

kireina, beautiful, pretty.

kirido, garden-gate.

kiseru, tobacco-pipe. kishi, bank (of river).

kisho, spirit, temper; kisho na, spirited.

kitai, strange, queer.

kitanai; kitanarashii, dirty. kitto, positively; without fail.

koe, voice.

koenchi, park

Kogo, Empress: queen consort.

kogoe, a low voice.

kohi, coffer.

koi, dark (of colour).

kojiki, beggar.

koko, filial piety. koko, here.

kokoni, here.

kokoro, heart (metaph.). komaru, to be perplexed, to be in a quandary. komban, tonight, this evening. kondo, this time. kon-in, marriage. kon-i, intimacy, friendly feelings. konna, this kind of. konnichi, today. konogoro, lately, recently. konomu, to like. konrei, a wedding. kore kara, henceforward. kori. ice. korosu, to kill. koshi no kakeru, to sit. koshiraeru, to make. koto, thing (abstract); (see App. H. J. G., p. 79). kotoba, word. kotozuke, message. kotowari, a refusal. kowasu, to break (trans.). kufu, plan, advice. kurai, dark, dim. kuro-pan, brown-bread. kusuri, medicine. kŭtabireru, to become tired; kutabirete iru, to be tired. kuyashigaru, to feel sorry. kwashi, any sweetmeat, such as cake, a bon-bon, etc. kyō; kiō, to-day. kyoshi, teacher. kyogu, environment, surrounding circumstances. kyujitsu, a holiday.

M

mai! (an interjection).
machigai, mistake, misunderstanding.
machigau, to make a mistake.
made, to, into; till, until.
mada, yet, still.
mado, window.
mae ni, previously, before.
mago, grandchild (own); o mago, grandchild (another's).
magirakasu, to confuse, to mystify.

every day. mai-ban, every evening. mai-asa, every morning. mairu, to go (humble). maku, to wind; to sow. makaru, to lower (in price). makoto ni, really, truly. mama, way, manner. manabu, to practise, to study. mannaka, the middle. masu-masu, more and more. masu, to increase (intraus.). mata, again. matsu, to wait. mata wa, or. mazu, in the first place, first. mazui, nasty (to eat). mazaru, to be mixed. meirei, order (to servant). meigen, to state clearly. meishi, visiting-card. mekura. blind (of sight). mendokŭsai, troublesome. metta ni, (with neg.) rarely, hardly ever. midzu; mizu, water (cold). midasu, to find, to discover. migaku, to polish, to clean. migi, right (not left). mijikai, short (not long). mikan, orange. mi-komu, to see into or through. minato, port, harbour. mina, all. mi-otosu. to overlook. miru, to see. mise, shop. mitsukeru, to find. mi tomeru, to notice, consider. mi-ukeru, to observe. mizu; midzu, water (cold); mizunomi, tumbler (glass). mochiron, of course, certainly. moeru, to burn (intrans.). moji; monji, a written character (see App. H. J. G., p. 85). momen, cotton (cloth).

mono, thing (concrete); (see App.

H. J. G., p. 79).

mai, each, every, as in mai-nichi,

mondai, question, problem. mori, wood (forest). mo sukoshi, a little more, moshi bun, an objection. motte iku, to take away, carry off. motte kuru, to bring (things). moto, origin, cause. movasu. to burn (trans.). muhitsu (no), illiterate. mukashi, antiquity, old days. mukan, to be opposite to. muko, opposite. muro, greenhouse. mushi, insect. musume, girl; daughter. mutsukashi, difficult. muyami ni, recklessly. myö-asa, to-morrow morning. myo-ban, to-morrow evening. myō-gonichi, day after to-morrow.

N

na. a name (personal) nadameru, to pacify. nagusameru, to console, to cheer. nagameru, to gaze. nagai, long (not short). nai nai, private, secret. naku, to bark. naka-naka, very. nakama, mate, comrade. nakanzuku, more particularly, of all others. namakeru, to behave idly. namae, a (person's) name. nama, raw, crude. nama-iki (na), conceited, vain. nedan, cost, price. negai, a request, desire. negau, to request, beg. negiru, to bargain. neko, cat. nen, year. neru, to sleep. ne-uchi, value, price. nezumi. rat. nichi-nichi. daily. nigeru, to run away. nigiyaka (na), lively.

niku. meat. nikŭ-sashi, fork (eating). nikai, second story; upstairs. ninsoku, coolie. nin-gen, a human being. nioi, a smell. niru, to boil (solids). niwa, garden. niwaka, sudden. nobasu, to defer, put off. noberu, to narrate, express opinion. nomu, to drink. noru, to ride. nozomi, a wish. nugu, to take off (e.g. a garment). nureru, to get wet; nurete iru, to be wet.

0

oba, aunt (own); oba sama. aunt (another's). oboeru. to remember. obi. sash, belt. obiyakasu, to frighten. ochaku (na), villainous; ochakumono, rascal. ochiru to fall. odokasu, to frighten. odori, dancing, a dance. ō-hei, insolence, arrogance. oi, numerous, many. oishii, nice, tasty. oi-yaru, to drive away. oji, uncle (own); oji sama, uncle (another's). okashii, absurd, funny. ökata, for the most part; probably. okina, large, tall. okiru, to rise, get up. okisa, size, magnitude. okosu, to rouse. okonai, conduct, behaviour. oku sama, wife (another's). okuru to send. oku, to put. okureru, to be too late, not to be omoi, thought; omoi no hoka, immediately.

omonjiru, to esteem greatly. omoshiroi, interesting, amusing. omoshirosa, conduct, behaviour. omou, to think. onaji, same. onna, woman. oru, to live, to dwell; to be. osameru, to pacify; to govern, to quide. oshii, regrettable. oshimu, to regret, to grudge. oshieru, to teach, to show how. osoi, late. otosu, to let fall. otottsan, father (another's). on, to pursue. oya! an interjection. oyogu, to swim. ozei, a crowd.

P

pan, bread.
penshiru, pencil.
pika-pika; pikatto, glitteringly,
with a flash.

\mathbf{R}

rainen, next year. rambo, disorderly conduct; rambo na, wild, riotous. rampŭ, lamp. rekishi, history. remonsui, lemonade. ri, Jap. league of 2.44 Eng. miles. rikutsu, a reason. ringo, apple. rinjin, a neighbour. ro. trouble. rojin, an old man. ron, argument, opinion. ryoken, judgment, opinion; intenryori, cooking (process); ryori suru, to cook. ryo, both. ryutosui, fire-engine.

S

sadamaru, to be fixed, to be settled. sadameru, to fix, settle. sagasu, to seek, look for. sai chi, intelligence. saifu, purse. saisho, the beginning. saisoku suru, to urge on. saiwai, good luck, happiness. 88,11, spoon. sakarau, to resist. sakana, fish (as food). sakari, in full bloom; in full swing. sakebu. to yell. sake, (Japanese) wine. sake-zuki, a sake-(wine) cup. sakuban, last night. sakujitsu. yesterday. samui, cold. saru, to leave (a place), hence, to be distant from. sasou, to invite; to take along with one. sato, village. sato, sugar. satsu, paper-money. sawagasu, to disturb, to make turbulent. sayo, so, just so. sazo, indeed, surely, doubtless. segare, son (own). sei, cause; effect. seizon, existence; seizon suru, to seizo suru. to manufacture. sekai, world. seki, cough; seki ga deru, to cough. sekitan, coal. sekken, thrift, economy; sekken wo okonau, to be thrifty. sekkyo, sermon. semeru, to treat rigorously, to press upon. sempo, the other party, he, they. senjitsu, the other day. senkoku, a little while ago. senzo, ancestor. setomono, porcelain.

setsu. an opinion; an occasion, a time.

shaberu, to chatter; shaberi, a chatterer.

shappo. hat.

sharei, fee, salary.

shashin photograph.

shibaraku, some time (whether long or short); for some time.

shibashi, a short while.

shibomu, to wither.

shibai, theatre.

shiba, turf, grass.

shiite. urgently, with violence. shiki-mono, a spread thing, hence,

a carjet, ete.

shika, (with neg.) only, nothing but. shimmitsu (na), intimate.

shimo, below.

shimbunshi, newspaper.

shimbun, news.

shimai, the end. shimau, to finish.

shimeru. to fasten, to close. shin-ai, family affection.

shinsetsu (na), kind, pleasant.

shi nin, dead person.

shio salt.

shiroi, white. shita, downstairs.

shitaku, preparations; shitaku wo suru, to prepare, to make ready.

shitateya, tailor.

shizumu, to sink, shizuka na, quiet.

shobai, business, occupation.

shobun, treatment, punishment.

shojiru, to produce; to be produced.

shoken suru, to read.

shokumotsu, food. shosho, a little.

80, so, thus.

soba. alongside, by.

sodan, consultation; sodan suru, to consult.

sokoni, there.

soko, there.

sokei, whole amount.

soro kara, then, from then, from that.

soso de, accidentally. soshiru, to jeer at.

soto, the exterior, out of doors.

sugu to (or ni), immediately, directly.

sugiru, to exceed.

sŭkoshi, a little, a bit.

suki, fond, liking.

sumi, ink.

sumu. to live, to dwell.

suru. to do.

susumeru, to urge, to recommend.

suteru, to throw away.

T

ta. rice-field.

tabako-ire, tobacco-pouch.

taberu, to eat.

tabi-tabi, often.

tabun. perhaps, probably.

tabi bito, traveller.

tachi banashi, a conversation (in the street).

tadashii, correct, just. tadaima, immediately.

taeru, to endure.

taigai, for the most part, probably. taishita, important.

taisho, loud laught r.

taiso, greatly, much, very. taihen, very, extremely.

take. length, stature. takai, dear (in price); tall.

takusan, many.

(o) taku, house (another's).

taka, amount.

tamesu, to taste, to try.

tamago, egg.

tame, sake; no tame ui, for the sake of.

tamaru, to accumulate, collect

tamaranai, too.

tanin, another person, a stranger.

tanjō-bi. birthday. tanoshimu, to enjoy.

tane, seed.

tara, cod-fish.

tariru, to suffice, to be enough. tashikameru, to ascertain, to rerify. tasukeru, to save; to help. tashika ni, certainly. tate-fuda, notice-board. tataku, to knock. tatsu, to depart; to avoid. tazuna, bridle. te, hand. tebukuro, glove. techo note-book. tegami, letter. teki, a drop. teki suru, to be appropriate. temae, front. tema, trouble; tema ga toreru, to take time and trouble. ten, the sky, heaven. tenki, weather. tera, church. tesŭki, leisure, nothing to do. tezuma, juggling, jugglery, conjurto. door. to. with. toben, a reply, a rejoinder. tobu, to fly, to jump. tobori, light (from lamp, etc.). tochu, on the road, by the way. tochaku suru, to arrive. todoku, to reach (intrans.). togetsu, this month. toi, far, distant. toji, the present time. tojiru, to close (trans.) tokui, customer. tokkuri, bottle. tokei, watch (time-keeper). toki, time. toki ni, when, at the time, whilst. tokoro, place, locality (see App. H. J. G., p. 85—87). tokoro-gaki, address (written). toki-doki, sometimes.

toraeru, to seize, arrest. tori-atsukai, management, treattori-aezu, forthwith. tori mo naosazu, just, exactly. tori-maki wo suru, to keep the conversation going, to entertain skilfully. toru, to take, to pick. totemo, anyhow, in any case; (with neg.) not at all, by no means. tou, to ask. tozen, right, proper. ni tsuite, about (relatively to). tsŭkaeru, to serve. tsukau, to use, to employ. tsuko suru, to pass though or along. tsukue, table. tsumori, intention. (o) tsuri, change, small money. tsutsumi, package, parcel. tsuvoi, strong.

U

ubau, to take by force, to rob. uchi, house (own); uchi ni, in the house, at home. uchiki, retiring, bashful. udonko, flour (wheaten). uderu, to boil (solids). ueki, garden-plant. ueru, to plant. uketori, receipt. umi, ocean, sea. ume, plum; ume no ki, plum-tree; ume no hana, plum-blossom. ŭmaya, stable. unazuku. to nod. undo, (bodily) exercise; undo suru, to take exercise. unjo, tax, tariff. uru, to sell. ura, back or reverse side of anyurayamashii, enviable. ureshi, joyful. uta, a song.

tokeru, to melt (intrans.).

toku, to loosen, to explain. tomurai, funeral.

tomeru, to stop (trans.).

tomodachi, friend.

utau, to sing.

ntsu, to beat, to strike.

utagau to doubt.

utsusu, to copy.

ntcharu, to throw away; to disregard.

uttaeru, to go to law about, to appeal.

uwo, tish (alive).

uwasa, talk, gossip, rumour; uwasa wo surn, to talk about.

wabiru, to lament, to apologise.

waboku, peace.

wakereru, to part with, to be separated.

wake, a reason, a cause.

wakete. specially.

wakemairu, to discriminate, to comprehend.

wakai, young.

wakasu, to boil (of water).

wakaru, to understand, to comprehend.

wakatsu, to discern.

wara, straw.

waraji, a sort of sandals worn out-of-doors.

warni. bad.

warau, to laugh.

wasureru, to forget.

wataru. to traverse (ocean, etc.)

watasu, to hand over.

wazawai, a calamity.

wazuka. a trifle.

yabo, clown, dolt. yagate, forthwith; bye-and-bye. vakamashii, noisy, hence, given to finding fault.

yaku, usefulness, service. yaku ni tatsu, to be of service. yakunin, an official.

vakusho, a public office.

vakwai, an evening party.

vaki-pan, toast (bread).

yakusoku, promise, agreement; yakusoku suru, to promise, to make an agreement.

yakusha, actor.

vakeru, to burn (intrans.).

vamome, a widow.

yameru, to put a stop to.

vaova, greengrover.

vasashii, easy, gentle. yaseru, to grow thin.

yaseta, thin; yasete iru, to be thin.

vashoku, supper; (late) dinner.

vasui, cheap, easy.

vasai-mono, vegetables.

yatou, to hire, engage.

vawarakai, soft.

yaya, more or less; somewhat.

Vo. appearance, way, kind. yo wo nasu, to be of use.

yo, the night; yo no iru, to become dark.

vo-ake, daron.

vohodo, plenty, a lot; very.

yoi. good.

yoji, tooth-brush; business, affair.

yoko, across, athwart. yokogiru, to cross.

yokei, superfluity; (with neg.) not very, not much.

vomu, to read.

yo-naka, midnight.

yondokoronai, inevitable, unavoidable.

voppite, all night long.

voru, to assemble.

yosu, to leave off, abstain from. yosaso (na), having a good ap-

pearance. yowai, weak.

yo wo okuru. to spend one's life; to make a living.

vu, hot water.

yubiwa, tinger-ring.

yubin-kyoku, post-office. yubin-sen, mail-boat.

yube, yesterday evening.

yuki, snow.

yurui, loose.

 \mathbf{Z}

za, a seat; za ni tsŭku, to take a seat; za wo tatsu, to rise from one's seat.

zaisan, property.

zannen, regret, sorrow (for one's own sake).

zashiki, room, drawing-room; daimio's residence,

zehi, positively, really.

zen, before (in compounds).

zen, virtue.

zennin, a virtuous person.

zetchō, summit of a mountain.

zökin, a duster.

zombun, a sentiment; zombun ni surn, to do as one likes (with a thing).

zonji, knowledge.

zonjiru, to know.

zori, a species of straw sandals worn indoors.

zosa, difficulty (always with a neg.).

zotto suru, to start with surprise; to be natural or pleasant.

zubun, trousers.

zuibun, a good deal, very, pretty

II. ENGLISH-JAPANESE.

(See Note at head of Vocabulary I page 137).

A

about (approximately) gurai; relatively to) ni tsuite; (around) no mawari ni; (here and there) achi-kochi.

absurd, bakarashii, okashii, okashii na, tondemonai.

accident, ihen, fui no koto; (calamity) sainan; (hurt) kega; to meet with an accident, kega suru.

accidentally, sosō de, futo, fui to. account (bill) kanjō(-gaki); (narrative) hanashi.

accumulate, to, tamaru (intrans.). actor (male) yakiisha: (female) anna-yakiisha.

address, tokoro; (written) tokorogaki; (on a letter) uwa-gaki.

admire, to, homeru, kanshin suru. advice, kufū.

after (behind) ushiro; (later on)
ato, nochi; (after this) kore kara
nochi; (after that) sore kara nochi;
(after all) shosen, tsumari.

again, mata, futatabi.

agreement, keiyaku, yakujo, yakusoku; (to make an a.) yakujo suru, yakusoku suru.

all, mina, nokorazu; (all the time) shijū, itsudemo; (all right) yoroshii. alter. to (mend) naosu.

always, itsudemo, tsune ni.

amount, taka; (whole a.) sōkei. amusing, omoshiroi.

another (different one) hoka no; (another one) mo hitotsu.

any, demo; (anybody) dare demo; anything) nan demo; (anythine) itsudemo; (anywhere) doko demo; anyhow) do demo; (anyway) do demo. apiece (each) (d)zutsu.

appearance(way,kind)yō; gwaiken, mie, mi-kaki; (state) yōsu; (shape) katachi.

apple, ringo.

arrive, to, tochaku suru, tsuku.
artist (painter) ekaki, gwako.
ask to (enquire) kiku tanungu

ask, to (enquire) kiku, tazuneru;

attention, to pay, ki wo tsukeru. audible, to be, kikoeru.

aunt (own) oba; (another's) oba sama.

avoid, to, tatsu.

E

babbler, shaberi.

bad, warui; (a bad habit) aku-shū; (a bad man) aku-nin; (bad deeds) aku-gyō.

bank (for money) ginkō; (earth) dote, tsutsumi; (of river) kishi, kawa-bata.

bark (of tree) kawa.

bark, to, naku, hoeru.

basket, kago; (without handle)

bath, furo; (bath-room) furo-ba, yudono; (bath-tub) furo-oke.

beautiful, kirei (na), utsukushii, migoto na.

beat, to (to strike, thrash) butsu, utsu.

beef, qyū-niku, ushi-no-niku.

before (in time) mae, izen; (in place) saki.

beg, to (request) negau.

beggar, kojiki, mono-morai.

begin, to, hajimeru (trans.); hajimaru (intrans.).

belt, obi; (leather b.) kawa-obi.

besides, hoka ni, sono ue, betsu ni. bill account) kanjo (-qaki), kaki-dashi. bird. tori.

birthday, tanjo-bi.

bit (morsel) sukoshi, kire, kake.

black, kuroi.

blacksmith, kaji-ya.

blind (of sight) mekura (no).

blue, aoi; (dark) ai, kon-iro; (light) midzu-asagi.

boat, fune, hashike.

body (of living creature) karada. boil, to (solids) niru, uderu; (of

water) wakasu.

book, shomotsu, hon. bookseller, hon-ya.

boot, kutsŭ.

borrow, to, kariru, haishaku suru. both, ryoho, dore mo, dochira mo;

(in compounds ryo, or so; both hands, ryo-te).

bottle, tokkuri, bin.

box, hako.

branch (of tree) eda.

breakfast, asa-han, asa-meshi.

bread, pan.

break, to (trans.) kowasu; (intrans.) kowareru.

bridge, hashi; (in compounds, tashi).

bring, to (a person) tsurete kuru; (a thing) motte kuru.

broad hiroi.

burn, to (trans.) moyasu; (intrans.) moeru, yakeru.

busy, isogashii.

business, yaku; (affair) yōji; (occupation) shobai.

butter, bata.

button, botan.

but, keredomo, shikashi, ga.

buy, to, kau.

by (near) soba; (by means of) de.

C

cake, kwashi; (women say o kwashi). card, (playing) karŭta, hana-fuda; (visiting) meishi, nafuda.

carry, to, hakobu; (- in) motte hairu; (- away) motte iku (- out, put into execution) okonau.

carpenter, daiku.

certain, tashika (na).

certainly (of course) mochiron; (positively) kesshite.

chair, isu, koshi-kaka.

change (small money) tsuri; (a change) kawari, henkwa.

change, to (trans.) kaeru, torikaeru; (intrans.) kawaru.

character (see App. H.J.G., p. 85); nature) seishitsu.

chatter, to, shaberu.

chatterer, shaberi.

cheer, to, (console) nagusameru.

cherry-tree, sakura.

chrysanthemum, kiku. close, to, (fasten) shimeru.

coat, haori, uwagi.

cod-fish, tara,

coffee, kohi.

college, gakkō. colour, iro.

cold (to the touch) tsumetai; (of weather) samui.

collect, to (trans.) alsumeru, tameru; (intraus.) atsumaru, tamaru.

come, to, kuru, mairu; (- back) kaeru; (- in) hairu.

comb, küshi.

convolvulus, asagao.

consider, to, kangaeru. consultation, sodan.

consult, to, sodan suru.

coolie, ninsoku.

cook, ryori-nin.

cook, to, ryori suru. cooking, (process) ryōri.

copy, to, utsusu.

cost, alai, genka, moto-ne; (how much does it c.?) ikura?

cotton, water; (- cloth) momen.

cousin, itoko. country (native) waga kuni, hongoku; (as opposed to town)

count, to, kazoeru, kanjo suru.

crow, (bird) karasu.

E

daily, nichi-nichi, mainichi. dancing, odori; (a ball) buto. dangerous, abunai, kennon ina. dark, hurai; (of colour) koi. daughter (own) musume; (another's) o jo sama, o josan. day, hi, nichi, jitsu; (every -) mainichi: (every other -) ichi nichi oki; (today) kon-nichi; (to-morrow) myonichi; (- after to-morrow) myō-gonichi: (- -time) hiru. dear. (beloved) kawaii; (in price) takai. decide, to, kimeru, kettei suru. decision. ketchaku. decrease, to, sukunaku suru. deep. fukai. delicious, umai. delightful (charming) omoshiroi. deliver. todokeru. descend, to, kudaru. die, to, shinuru. different, hoka no, betsu no. difference, chigai, kubetsu. difficult, mudzukashii. directly at once sugu ni; (without intervention) jiha ni. dirty, kitanai, kitanarashii. disagreeable, iya na, ki ni iranai. disgraceful, hadzukashii. dislike, to, kirau. distance, knori, michi-nori, hedistant, toi. doctor, isha. dog, inu; (European kame. door, to; (sliding panel in rooms) fusuma: karakami. doubt, to, utagau. down, (below) shita. downstairs, shita. drawer. hiki dashi. drink, to, nomu. drop, a, hito-tarashi. drop, to, otosu. dry, kawaita.

duck, ahiru (wild) kamo.

during, aida.

ear, mimi. early, hayaku. easy, yasashii, yasui. eat, to, taberu; (of another person) meshi-agaru, or, o-agari nasaru. egg, tamago. either, dochira demo. elsewhere, yoso, hoka. employ, to (hire) yatou. empty, karappo, kara. end. shimai. enough, jübun, takusan. enter, to, hairu. evening, ban, yugata; (this -) komban; (yesterday -) sakuban; (to-morrow --) myoban. every, mai; (everybody) daredemo; (every day) mai nichi. excellent, yoi, ii, kekkō. explain, to, benkai suru, toki akasu. extinguish, to, kesu

F

eve, me; (of needle) medo.

face, (countenance) kao.

fact, jijitsu, koto.
fan, (folding) ogi, sensu; (handsercen) uchiwa.
farther on motto saki.
few. sukunai.
finally, yōyaku, tsui ni, shimai ni.
foolishness, bakageta koto.
form. hatachi; (style teisai.
France, Furansu, Futsu-koku;
(Frenchman) Furansu-jin.
fun, (joke) share, jōdan.
funny, okashii, omoshiroi.
future, mirai; (for the —) kore
kara saki.

G

gather, to (collect and assemble) alsumeru; (— flowers, etc. Isumu. gentleman, shinshi; in addressing audience "Gentlemen" is sho-kun, or kaku-shinshi). gossip, to, shaberu.
gossip, a, shaberi
grape, budo.
greenhouse, muro.
greet, to aisatsü suru.
ground, (surface) jibata.
guest, kyaku.
guide, to, annai suru.
guilty, tsumi no aru.

H

handful, te ippai. happiness, yorokobi, tanoshimi. harbour, (port) minato; in compounds, kö). hearth, irori; (of a stove, sutobu no soba). hedge, hei, kakine. hence, (from here) koko kara; (from now) kore kara; (henceforth) kore kara irai; (therefore) sore da kara. hesitate, to, chū-chō suru. high, (of height and price) takai. himself, jibun; (by himself, i.e. unaided, jibun hitori de. history, rekishi. honorable, (fair, above-board) seisei dodo naru hook, ori-kagi. hope, to, kibo suru, nozomu. human, ningen no; (- being) ningen.

I impertinent, shitsurei na. burei na.

improbable, ari-sō-monai.

in, to go, hairu.

in, to put, iveru.
income, sainyū.
increase, to, masu fuyasu.
indolent. bushō na.
inevitable, yondokoronaki, noppikinaranū.
inexperienced, keiken no naki, narenai.
inferior, ochita, warui.
inside, to put, naka ni ireru.

insufficient, tarinai, fusoku. interest, (on money) risoku.

J

jeweller, kazariya.
jewelry, tama-zaiku, kazari-mono.
joint, tsugi-me; (of bamboo and of
human body) fushi.
jolly, yukvai na; (a — fellow)
yöki na hito.
junction, (railroad) tetsudö no renraku-eki.
just now, tadaima.

kennel, (dog-) inugoya, inubako.
kiss, a, kuchi-sui, seppun.
kiss, to, kuchi-wo suu, seppun suru.
kitchen, daidokoro.
kite (toy) tako; to fly a —) tako
wo ageru.
knowledge, (wisdom and sagacity)
chishiki.
Korea, Chōsen.

tsukeru.

just right, chodo ii.

lad, wakaishi.
ladder, hashiyo.
lamp (Japanese) andon; (European)
rampü.
lamp chimney, hoya.
lamp wick, rampü no shin.
land, jimen, chi.
landscape, keshiki, harashi, keishoku.

label (tag) efu; to -, fuda wo

late, too, oso-sugita. laughable, okashii, okashi na lean (thin) yaseta. leg, ashi; (shins) hagi, sune; (calf)

fukurappayi, komura; (knee) hiza; (thigh) momo; ankle) kurubushi; (instep) tsuchi-fumazu; (heel) kakato; (toe) ashi-no-yubi.

leisure, itoma, hima.

lessen, to, sukunaku suru.
lesson, gakkwa.
lick, to, nameru.
life, inochi, jumyō; (long —) chōmei.
lily, yuri.
lion, shishi, kara-shishi.
list, mokuroku, shina-gaki.
loan, a, kashi-kin.
lock (lor fastening) jōmae.
lock, to, jōmae wo orosu.
locksmith, jōmae-ya.
lodging, yado. tomari.
lonely, samushii.
looking-glass, kagami.
lucky, shiawase no yoi.

M

lungs, hai-no-20.

machine, kikai; (steam- -) jokikikai. mad, kichigai. marriage, konrei. matter (thing) koto, mono. means, by no, kesshite; (by all means) zehi, doshite mo. meet. to, de-au. midnight, yo naka. mind, the, kokoro. miss, to (a train, etc.) nori-sokonau. much, yohodo, takŭsan; — better, yohodo ii; - more, yohodo vi; - less, yohodo sakunai. mud. doro muffler, (for neck) kubi-maki. music, ongaku. muslin, men-sha.

N

neck, kubi; — -cloth, kubi-maki.
nephew, oi.
nonsense. bakarashii koto.
nowhere, doko ni mo nai.
numerous, oi.
nurse. to (the sick) kambyō suru;
(a child) mori voo suru.
nut, ki-no-mi.
nutritious, jiyō-butsü.

0

odour (pleasant) ii nioi; (unpleasant) kusai nioi.
ointment, kō-yaku.
opportunity, kikwai, tsuide.
oppose, to, kōgyo suru.
origin, gen-in, moto-date.
oval, dayen, tamago nari.
oven, sutobu no muro, mushi-yaki-furo.
over-charge, kake-ne.
oyster, kaki; — -shell, kaki-gara.

P

pain, itami. partner, kumi-ai-nin, sha-in, nakama-mono. peace, waboku. pedlar, shoi-akindo; (of fruit, vegetables, etc.) botefuri. pheasant, kiji. physician, isha. picnic, yusan. pill, ganyaku. pity, awaremi. pity, to, fubin ni omou. plum-blossom, ime no hana. plant, ueki, kusa-ki. poison, doku-yaku. porcelain, setomono. port (harbour) minato. positively, zehi. previously, mae ni, saki ni. prize, hobi. profit, rieki, moke. promise, yakusoku. prosperous, hanjo na.

Q

quack (doctor) yabu-isha. quay, aye-ba. quick as possible, as, narutake hayaku. quilt, futon. quite well (in health) jiyobu. R

radish, aka-daiko.

raise, to, ageru; (erect) tateru; (- the price) nedan wo ageru. reckless, mukomizu na.

reduce, to, herasu; (- the price) makeru.

reduction, (in price) ne-biki. refreshment, mushi-yashinai.

regret, to, kokwai suru.

relation; relative, shin-rui, miyori, enja, shinseki.

remind, to, ki-dzukeru.

rent, to, kasu.

rent (of property) tanachin, yachin. resist, to, bogyo suru, tekitau.

retail, ko-uri.

reward, hobi, mukui.

rice (unhulled) gemmai; (clean) kome, haku-mai; (in the stalk) ine; (cooked) meshi, gozen, gohan. robber, dorobo.

roll, to, korogaru; (to roll up, as a scroll) maku.

root, ne.

rudely, burei ni.

saddle, kura.

sake. tame; for my -, watakushi no tame.

same, onaji; the - thing, onajikoto, (of an object) onaji-mono. sandal, zori; (used out-of-doors)

waraji.

sash, obi. satisfy, to, manzoku saseru.

save, to (rescue) tasukeru. scenery, keishoku.

school-master, gakko no sensei, kuoshi.

scold, to, kogoto wo iū, shikaru.

sea, umi, kai. sense, chie.

sensible, kashikoi.

serious, majime na; (important) taisetsu na.

several (diverse) iro-iro na; (persons) ozei; (times) tabi-tabi.

shake, to, ugoku.

shorten, to, chijimeru, tsumeru.

shortly, jiki ni, yagate.

side, ho, kata; this -, kono ho, kochira; that -, sono ho, achira. since, kara: - then, sono toki

kara, sono nochi.

skilful, jozu na. soldier, heitai, heisotsŭ.

steep, kewashii.

storm, arashi, taifū.

story (narrative) hanashi.

strawberry, ichigo.

surprising, bikkuri suru hodo no. sword. katana.

\mathbf{T}

take, to, toru; - away, torinokeru; - time, hima ga toteru; - back, tori-modosu.

tenant. shakuya-nin, kari-nushi. then, (at that time) sono toki.

there, soko, sochira; (farther) asuko, achira.

therefore, sore da kara.

thick (of liquids) koi; (of flat things) atsui; (of round things) tutoi.

thief, dorobo, nusubito.

thin (of flat things) nsui; (of round things) hosoi; (lean) yaseta.

thus, kono tori.

tire, to, kutabireru, tsukareru. total (of an account) shime-daka, sokei.

U

uncivil, aiso-mo-nai, burei na. undertake, to, hiki-ukeru. unfriendly, fu-shinsetsu. uninteresting, omoshiroku nai. unlucky, fushiawase na. unprofitable, nan' ni mo naranai, eki no nai.

unreasonable, muri na. unskiful, heta na, bukiyo na.

∇

vacant, kara.
vain (useless) muda na; (conceited) koman na.
valley, tani.
ventilate, to, kaze wo tosu.
vote, to, tohyo suru.
vow, a, chikai.
vulgarity, iyashii koto.

W

walking-stick, tsue. wax, ro. bees) mitsuro. weary, kutabireta.
wedding, konrei.
well-bred, sodachi no yoi.
whichever, dochira demo.
whisper, to, susayaku, min i-kosuri
wo's neu.
world, sekai.

Y

yawn, to. akubi suru. yonder. achira ni. youth (period) wakai tuki. youthful, wakai.

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